

ALLIED COMMISSION
TO STUDY MEMEL
ISSUE ON THE SPOT

Norman H. Davis to Visit Zone
of Contention and Examine
Baltic Port Problem

Council of Ambassadors Turns
Question Over to the League
of Nations

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Feb. 6.—Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State in the Wilson Administration, and his fellow members of the commission set up by the League of Nations in response to the request of the Ambassadors' Conference to deal with the difficulties which have arisen regarding the question of Memel, expect to reach Memel on Feb. 10, in order to study the situation on the spot, and to familiarize themselves with the problems of the port itself.

The commission has been completed by the appointment of S. G. Krollier, member of the Economic Council of Dutch Foreign Office, and Mr. Hoernell, consulting engineer and member of the Academy of Technical Sciences at Stockholm.

Collecting Full Information
During several days in Geneva, Mr. Davis, who, it is interesting to note, is the first American citizen to be directly associated with League action of a political character, as distinct from economic or humanitarian, has been engaged in collecting full information concerning the political aspect, and has decided not to enter into any political relationship, while in Memel itself.

While there, the commission will receive only representatives of various interests connected with the port and the Niemen River, and negotiations of a political nature will take place after the commission returns to continue its work in Geneva. According to present intentions, it is hoped to be back in Geneva Feb. 15 or 16, so that the stay in Memel will be brief.

Experienced Diplomats Baffled
At a public sitting this morning, Mr. Davis said the commission was asked to find in a few weeks a solution to a problem which had baffled experienced diplomats for months, but time was working for them and every week that passed showed the disadvantages and dangers of delay to all concerned. Above all, one could not fail to notice a general relaxation in favor of peace all over Europe, and he said that he entered on his task with real optimism.

For the past couple of years the little strip of land on the Baltic known as the Memel territory has been more or less of a danger spot to the peace of the world, and during that time the Council of Ambassadors has made various attempts to solve the problem. Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany made over the rights to the Allies, and it was left a neutral zone, with both Lithuania and Poland turning long eyes in its direction. To the former it represented the only outlet to the sea, while to Poland, Memel is at the mouth of the river Niemen, which is navigable and flows out of Eastern Poland.

The Ambassadors made over the zone to Lithuania under certain terms which were not acceptable to that country, whereupon the Ambassadors asked the League of Nations to assist in the solution of the all-important problem, which it did by appointing the present commission, which was to investigate the situation on the spot and to report to the League its findings.

The commission consists of three members, the chairman being by the special request of the League, an American.

Administration Again Explains
Duties of American Observer

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The State Department has taken cognizance of the implication of the participation by Joseph C. Grew, United States Minister to Switzerland, in the Mixed Claims Commission of the League of Nations on the control of traffic in arms now meeting in Geneva, and has endeavored, as on previous occasions, to explain the ambiguous character

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STATE IS ASKED TO INDORSE
WORLD COURT AND WEALTH DRAFT

Prominent Citizens Appear Before Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law

Resolutions, one favoring the immediate entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the other providing for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, that in the event of a declaration of war by the United States, "the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and that it shall be the duty of the President to propose and Congress to enact the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment," were favored today by many speakers of influence in Massachusetts before the legislative Committee on Constitutional Law in Room 443 of the State House today.

Both resolutions were offered by John Calder Gordon of Somerville, executive director of the Massachusetts

Assisting Europe



Norman H. Davis
Chairman of New Commission of Three,
at the invitation of the League of Nations
Is Endeavoring to Solve the Memel
Problem

M. POINCARÉ HOPES
TO AVOID INTERVIEW

Excuses Being Made to Postpone
Meeting With Ramsay Mac-
Donald—Playing Politics

By SILEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 6.—After the first eagerness for the Poincaré-MacDonald meeting, the tendency now is to find excuses for delay. Every kind of reason is alleged. First, there is the preoccupation of M. Poincaré with the fiscal debate in the Chamber of Deputies which may last some time. Obviously the Chamber would, if necessary, give M. Poincaré a free day if he wishes it, and therefore the reason is no reason.

Then it is declared that nothing can be done until the two committees of experts now in Berlin have reported. Here again is rather a pretext for delay, as the reason for the meeting of the prime ministers was originally proposed was not for the purpose of finding solutions of all the problems or superseding the expert committees, but merely to have a friendly chat and to ascertain each other's state of mind.

Therefore the invocation of these and other excuses for postponement indicate rather a desire for postponement. The truth is that if the issue is forced there is very little chance that Ramsay MacDonald and Raymond Poincaré will come to an understanding. Their temperament, mentality and character are altogether different. Further, the French Ambassador in London, though possessing excellent qualities, is not a Liberal diplomatist, and it is doubtful whether he is the right man to prepare the way for the conversations.

Again it is felt in experienced circles that it would be better to begin negotiations similar to those of 1904, when the Entente cordiale was built. That is to say, that the conversations should not be confined to Germany but should start with the subjects on which an agreement is likely. France and England should talk about Morocco, about Russia, about the Near East.

But the Christian Science Monitor representative has had a number of conversations with leaders of the Left and they all seem agreed that it would be better for Mr. MacDonald not to come into conflict with M. Poincaré but to reserve himself until after the May elections, when it is hoped there will be a Government in France which corresponds to the Government in England and an understanding would be easier.

If the issue is forced now, M. Poincaré will be able to make a final rally to the patriotic flag and possibly win the election. The Bloc des Gauches is extremely anxious not to fight the Bloc National on patriotic questions. Thus the Left seeks to defer an Anglo-French conference and with M. Poincaré in no hurry it would seem likely that the meeting will be relegated to a later date.

Resolution of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, the latter resolution being drawn from the plan proposed some weeks ago by the Christian Science Monitor. Speakers for the entry of the United States into the World Court were still being heard today when the hour of adjournment came and William S. Youngmen, chairman, announced that the universal conscription amendment would be heard on Friday morning at 10:30 in Room 443.

The Rev. E. Tallmadge Root of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, in speaking in favor of the early entry of this Nation into the Permanent Court of International Justice, as proposed to the United States by President Harding, and since also advocated by President Coolidge, read

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

GEN. WOOD DECRIED
IN PHILIPPINES FOR
ASSERTING RIGHTS

Governor-General Follows Jones
Bill Though It Encroaches on
Erstwhile Native Power

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, is reported by The Associated Press as having said to Filipino voters during the last campaign:

I will not be betraying any secret here if I say that our object is to reduce the Governor-General of the Philippines to a figurehead.

From the same platform Manuel Roxas told his people:

Filipino members of the Cabinet and our other representatives in the Government have encroached upon the powers and the prerogatives of the Governor-General. We have encroached upon the rights of the Governor-General because in that guise liberties are won.

In a more formal statement which has been widely circulated in the United States by the Philippine Press Bureau, Señor Quezon puts the matter somewhat differently, declaring that the resignation of the Council of State, "is not even a protest against the administration of President Harding, or against General Wood personally. It is a protest against the encroachments by the Governor-General upon the constitutional rights already enjoyed by the Filipino people, and against the usurpation of powers in direct violation of existing laws."

Stripped of its legal technicalities, the case of the Philippines is very simple. During the administration of President Wilson they received practically complete control over their domestic affairs. An act of Congress Philipized both houses of their Legislature.

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MEXICAN OFFICIALS HAMPER
AMERICANS IN IRRIGATION WORK

Interference Cited as Another Reason for Boulder Canon
Dam and All-America Canal

By a Staff Correspondent

ALGODONES, Mexico, Feb. 6.—Constant interference on the part of the Mexican officials with the flood prevention and irrigation work being done just south of this town by American engineers at the expense of American farmers in Imperial Valley, Calif., is in the final analysis the fault of unscrupulous American interests and constitutes one of the most eloquent pleas for immediate passage by Congress of the Swing-Johnson bill, which would permit withdrawal of operations from Mexico by obtaining flood protection, irrigation and power production afforded by the proposed Boulder Canon Dam and the all-American canal.

This assertion, made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by more than one irrigation engineer during the course of a 110-mile trip about the canals and over the levees maintained by California farmers in Mexico, upheld the worth of the farmers in Imperial Valley themselves, who declared that the Boulder Canon Dam and all-American canal form the only feasible means of doing away with a condition which is fast becoming intolerable.

Lands Subject to Floods

The eccentric Colorado River, spreading out over a wide level expanse of silt in Baja California, released without check from its rock-ribbed channel in the Grand Cañon of Arizona, has made it necessary for Americans living in Imperial Valley to spend large sums in erecting mile upon mile of levees and railroads in Mexico and care for these constantly in order to prevent their homes and farms from being inundated.

Shifting its channel almost constantly in the silt, which melts like powdered sugar at its approach, the Colorado whips back and forth from the Arizona and Sonora line to a district miles to the west, and threatens constantly to break through the American-made protecting levees and once more pour down upon Imperial Valley in its position below sea level, sweeping over farming lands in Mexico and the United States alike and destroying Mexican as well as American cities in its path.

The first levee in Baja California was a 10½-mile silt mound built by the California Development Company, which later became bankrupt and was taken over by the Imperial Irrigation District. The break which came in this levee in 1905, when the sudden rising waters cut through it and poured into Imperial Valley is still clearly visible, though later repaired by the Southern Pacific Railroad at a cost of more than \$3,000,000, which has not been repaid by the Government.

The irrigation district now cares, in Mexico, for the original levee; the second, or Ockerson levee, built by the Government whose failure caused the formation of Volcano Lake; the Salca levee, a second line of defense; the Volcano lake levee, built in 1919; and the Bee river levee; Pescadero dam and Pescadero cut, all built last year. The holdings in levees and railroads of the irrigation district in Mexico are valued at \$3,200,000 through continued upkeep at heavy expense, none of which is borne by the users in Mexico of water from the canal which is also kept up by the farmers in California. These levees can be made effective only to a limited degree, those who manage them assert. The Boulder Dam through an

Seeks a New Status



Province of Hanover to Determine in June Its Position with Relation to Prussia

HANOVER TO VOTE
ON INDEPENDENCE

Plebiscite to Decide Whether
Statehood Shall Be Granted

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—A preliminary plebiscite regarding the independence of Hanover will now take place definitely a fortnight after the German elections, that is by the end of June, according to a decision made by the Cabinet last night.

Thus the Government finally has yielded to the constant pressure exercised by the political party which wants the separation of the province of Hanover from Prussia and its restoration as an independent federal state in the Reich, similar to Saxony and Bavaria.

According to article 18 of the Republican Constitution, provinces can demand a plebiscite regarding their independence if one-third of their population is in favor of voting.

It is this preliminary plebiscite for which a date has now been fixed by the Cabinet, although it had been repeatedly postponed on the ground of the unsettled conditions in Germany.

MEXICAN REBELS
FLEE VERA CRUZ
AS REVOLT WANES

Decisive Defeat of Huertistas in
Tuxpam Region Awaited to
End Revolution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The de la Huerta forces have completely evacuated Vera Cruz, John Q. Wood, American Consul at Vera Cruz, has reported to the State Department.

The rebel forces, military and naval, were reported to be in a state of panic, but the evacuation was carried out without disturbance, and all of the Mexican ships have left the port. The police force has been quickly organized, aided by Mr. Wood and Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder. The city is under control of the legally elected civil authorities, who are now functioning effectively, due to the suggestions and moral support of the consular corps there.

Upon the request of the local authorities and through the helpful cooperation of Admiral Magruder, the American consulate has furnished battle police with 48 rifles and ammunition. The situation is under control and the population has been reassured and is calm. The federal troops were expected to assume control today. The consul further reports that the United States Cruiser Richmond is in the harbor of Vera Cruz.

George T. Summerlin, American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City, reports that he has been informed by the Mexican Foreign Office that federal troops captured Cordoba Monday afternoon. He was also reliably informed that the rebel troops and Adolfo de la Huerta had left Vera Cruz, the latter by steamer.

With the fall of Vera Cruz, following successive victories by Government troops on the entire eastern battle front, the beginning of the end of the revolution has come, it was stated here today. Federal troops have emerged victorious in all their battles within the last week and these victories, together with the fact that supplies held by the rebels have been captured, has stripped the revolutionists of their strength and it is now believed in official circles that if the Mexican federal forces can administer a decisive defeat on the rebels in the Tuxpam region, the revolution will come to an end.

Large bodies of rebel troops stationed on the Vera Cruz front surrendered to President Obregon's forces without battle, official dispatches state. The morale of the revolutionists being very low, a majority of them were content to admit defeat without giving battle. They went over to the federal lines in large numbers, taking with them their arms and supplies.

REPUBLICANS SURVEY
SURTAX SENTIMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The full Ways and Means Committee will meet tomorrow for consideration of the tax measure framed by the Republicans, and it will be reported to the House on Monday. It was hoped that the bill would be taken up by the House early in the coming week, but indications are that it will be a week later. This will give the majority an opportunity to survey the situation with reference to the stand to be taken by individual Republicans on the details of the measure and with particular regard to the 25 per cent surtax maximum.

World News in Brief

New York.—Pursuing their efforts to padlock 290 New York restaurants, saloons and cabarets, members of the United States district attorney's staff have obtained from federal Judge Knox injunctions sealing the doors of five places for one year, and three others for four months.

Hamburg.—The idea of effective co-operation between the Ruhr coal and coke industry and the Lorraine steel industry, with the idea of creating formidable competition with British and American steel manufacturers in the world market, is frowned upon as impracticable by most of the Ruhr industrialists, in the opinion of Dr. Kunarius, one of the directors of the August Thyssen steel works here. He said there were very few economic arguments in favor of such a combination but there were numerous factors against it, the chief one being that Swedish iron in Ruhr blast furnaces was much cheaper than the Lorraine product, and had a much greater percentage of iron.

New York.—Five persons kept the secret of the identity of the Bok peace prize winner. Four of them were women. The man was Dr. Charles H. Levermore, the winner. He said that it took him but three weeks to write the plan that won the prize and the \$50,000 presented to him.

Paris.—When France completes the reduction of the first section of its naval program, elaborated in conformity with the Washington disarmament agreement, the fleet of the republic will consist of nine battleships, 14 cruisers, 60 torpedo boats and destroyers, and 14 submarines. This will be done by the spring of 1926. Of the nine battleships, however, two are now obsolete. Six of the 14 cruisers will have passed the age limit, and 17 torpedo boats and destroyers are admitted by naval experts to be unequal to the task that would be allotted to them in present naval warfare.

Manila.—The insular Senate has passed, over the veto of Governor-General Wood, a bill establishing a department of health for the Philippines. General Wood had vetoed the bill because of lack of funds for the operation of the new department. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives.

Winnipeg, Man.—A resolution is to be introduced at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature, asking the League of Nations to restrict the production of narcotic drugs. The resolution is practically certain to be passed unanimously, a canvass of the members of the House has determined. The memorial will be presented to the League through the Canadian Federal Government.

Philadelphia.—Recommendations that the railroads receive a "legislative rest," that they be allowed to earn at least 6 per cent on their investment, that taxation be reduced, that they be allowed to negotiate directly with their employees, were made by A. J. County, vice-president of the Pennsylvania system before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here.

Washington.—The House has approved an appropriation of \$10,629,077 for prohibition enforcement.

Quieting Vera Cruz



Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder
In charge of United States ships in
Mexican waters

SCHICK TESTS GIVE
PAINFUL RESULTS

Nineteen Students at Concord
(Mass.) Academy Affected
by Recent Inoculations

With 19 boys and girls of Concord Academy, Concord, Mass., suffering and confined indefinitely to their beds as a result of the Schick toxin-antitoxin diphtheria injections made last Tuesday, the Massachusetts State Board of Health has recalled all toxin-antitoxin distributed before the recent cold spell; medical authorities have gathered in Concord to seek explanation of the situation, and parents, whose children are suffering, have voiced a strong protest against compulsory inoculations.

Dr. Bela Schick, the Austrian doctor who "discovered" the test, has rushed from New York to examine the toxin-antitoxin and its victims. Dr. Charles Hutchinson of Concord, who gave the inoculations, ascribes the suffering brought on by the toxin-antitoxin to the fact that the poison contained in it was released. "The zero weather," said Dr. Hutchinson, "must have unlocked the toxin-antitoxin, set the antitoxin free and left the poison."

Whether or not it is freezing that brought on the serious situation at Concord Academy, Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Health, made it plain in a statement issued this morning that there have been other such occurrences recently. "A similar experience," he reported declared, "has been reported from Bridgewater, where 20 children of the staff of the United States Hygienic Laboratory, which licenses these products, and by a number of medical authorities, including Dr. Schick.

Warning against the use of this toxin-antitoxin has been sent throughout the State. "All toxin-antitoxin," declares Dr. Kelley's statement, "which has been distributed previous to or during the recent extreme cold spell has been recalled and all boards of health in the State have been requested to notify physicians of the possible danger attending the use of any product that might have been frozen, with the request that they also return to the laboratory any of this material now in their possession."

Health Department Statement

Regardless of the serious situations that have developed throughout the State as a result of these inoculations, Dr. Kelley's statement concludes: "The confidence of the State Department of Public Health in the value of its original plan for diphtheria prevention has not been shaken in the least by this incident, and it proposes to continue the work."

Parents of the children who are suffering are not so enthusiastic for the plan. Medical authorities in Concord, and Miss Elsie Hobson, principal of the academy, have hastened to assert that inoculation was not compulsory, but was left to the parents to decide. Compulsion, however, appears to have been accomplished by indirect coercion, according to the parents. Parents of some of the students point out that fear of the children of the scorn of their classmates worked as a compulsory force.

The young children who hesitated were urged not to be cowards, but to fall in line with their playmates. "If this is not compulsion," said one parent, "it amounts to the same thing."

There is considerable consternation in Concord as a result of this occurrence which has, virtually, turned the academy into a hospital.

VACCINATION FOES
DEMAND FREEDOM
IN NEW MEASURES

Begin Offensive at State House
Hearing to Protect Children
From Compulsory Statute

Production, Sale and Distribution
of Virus of Human Smallpox
Must Stop, They Declare

Opponents of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts, for years on the defensive, today assumed the offensive. At a hearing at the State House they not only waged war against the extension of compulsory vaccination to private schools but demanded that the production, sale and distribution of virus of human smallpox origin be prohibited.

One of the bills introduced at this session of the Legislature which the anti-vaccinationists supported today was that of the Medical Liberty League, Inc. It is for the admission of any unvaccinated child to the public schools on the written statement from a parent or guardian that he or she is opposed to vaccination. The other was on petition of Dr. Walter J. Graves. It calls for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of human smallpox virus.

Fatalities Hinted

Leland Powers, legislative counsel for the Medical Liberty League, introduced the league's bill. He explained that the issue was not as to whether vaccination is or is not meritorious, but whether the State shall make it compulsory before a child can be admitted to school. Medical practitioners had admitted, he said, that illnesses and fatalities occur at times in the vaccination process and that as a consequence this phase of the case would not be presented as an issue.

Dr. Graves told of reading three articles in the Commonwealth, written by Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, professor of preventive medicine and hygiene at Harvard Medical School; Dr. Benjamin White, director of the State Biologic Laboratories, and Dr. Robert N. Nye, formerly assistant director of the state laboratory.

Later Dr. Graves made a searching investigation to determine to what extent and how long the state laboratory has been producing so-called vaccine virus.

He wrote to the American producers of "vaccine virus" in the effort to determine the exact nature and source of their product. They were selling their virus as cowpox, he said, but on further inquiry, they admitted that they were not fully informed as to the facts.

"The paradoxical testimony of the producers of so-called vaccine virus," said Dr. Graves, "proves the state of the vaccination art to be hopelessly unscientific. If the vaccination experts do not know and cannot know, as a matter of science, what it is they are asking us to vaccinate with, how can they know what will be the results of such vaccination?"

Mr. Nunn's Views

Henry D. Nunn, manager and general counsel for the Medical Liberty League, said in part:

Dr. White affirms that the vaccine virus produced at the state laboratory was originally taken from pustules on the body of a human being suffering from smallpox. It cannot, therefore, properly compare vaccination with virus so derived with vaccination performed with virus of any other derivation; and the weight of evidence is overwhelming that the vaccination which has prevailed during the last 125 years, all over the world, has not been performed with virus of human smallpox with the result of such vaccination.

He has much more justification for comparing the vaccination now practiced in Massachusetts with state vaccine virus, with the variolation or smallpox inoculation, which was practiced so generally before vaccination was introduced by Dr. Jenner.

The application of the statements and arguments I have used to the bills at present under consideration by your committee, I think is obvious. If vaccination as practiced in Massachusetts is ever to be stopped, it must be stopped from appealing to vaccination statistics in general.

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RENT RAISING WAVE DECLARED SHIFTING

Chairman Hultman in Report Says Low-Valued Property Now Is Affected

"The rent-raising wave has now apparently shifted from the higher-valued property to that of the lower-valued type, and those whose finances do not permit them to build or pay a high rent are the principal sufferers from the destructive speculation in existing property," says Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, in presenting the annual report of the commission to the legislative committee on judiciary today. He continues:

Generally speaking, not more than 25 per cent of the income of the family should be paid for shelter, or not more than one week's wage or salary for one month's rent. At present many families are paying a much greater percentage of their income for rent than is economically sound. It is an economic fact that undue increasing of rents, when it affects the great mass of people, seriously restricts their purchasing power for other commodities and thus interferes with business as a whole.

Rents generally have already gone up more than enough to cover increased taxes, water rates, insurance, interest on money, repairs, and a reasonable increase in the value of the property.

While new construction is in some cases alleviating the acuteness of housing conditions for those who can afford to build at present prices or pay a high rent, tenants, as a whole, are not yet able to exercise that discrimination and choice in the selection of living quarters that is essential to allow themselves to protect them from unjust treatment.

The commission believes that the construction of new dwellings and wider home ownership offer the soundest solution of our housing problem. The Massachusetts emergency housing laws have in no way discouraged the prospective builder or home owner by interfering with just property rights.

Besides his report, Mr. Hultman presented four bills, all dealing with the housing problem. One bill asks for the extension of the duration of an act as to the termination of tenancies at will; another providing extending the duration of an act to provide for a discretionary stay of proceedings in actions of summary process, and still another asking the extension of the duration of an act to penalize the violation of certain rights of tenants. His fourth bill asks for authorization to continue the work of his commission in so far as the work relates to the housing emergency.

On this latter he feels that if the commission cannot be extended after May 1, next, a special body should be created to deal with the housing problem.

LABOR CABINET REDUCES DEFICIT

British Figures Show Improvement in Public Accounts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 6.—The prospects of the British Labor Government finding itself able to finance its extensive schemes for social reforms are improving. The latest echelons returns show that the deficit in public accounts, which last December amounted to £61,000,000, has now been reduced to £21,000,000.

As these returns do not include the figures for this month and next, when the revenue ordinarily exceeds expenditure, this means that the budget year ending March 31 should finish with a considerably larger surplus than the £22,000,000 estimated for by the late Government.

The cabinet is sitting again today to discuss housing and unemployment relief schemes, of which the extent necessarily depends largely upon this factor.

Meanwhile John Wheatley, Minister of Health, has somewhat increased the commitments already entered into by informing a deputation of the Poplar Board of Guardians, which has long stood for the movement for increased allowances to unemployed, generally, that the Government has decided to rescind Sir Alfred Mond's much discussed order of two years ago, which made these Guardians personally responsible for outdoor relief granted in excess of the hitherto prescribed standard.

SIGHTSEERS FLOCK TO TOMB AT LUXOR

LUXOR, Egypt, Feb. 6 (P)—Howard Carter, in charge of the Tut-ankh-Amen, excavations, spent this morning in the sepulchral chamber of the tomb, copying the bands of hieroglyphs on the lid of the sarcophagus, the Egyptianologists to decipher. Meanwhile five boxes, containing the cornices and the two doors of the fourth shrine, were dispatched to the laboratory nearby.

The tourist season here is at its height, and more than 200 sightseers crossed the Nile yesterday, while this morning there were 300 of them on the ground, the greater part Americans.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS
Governor Cox today reappointed Joseph K. Milliken of Dighton trustee of the Bristol Agricultural School; Edward W. Trull of Lowell, clerk of the district court of that city; Edith M. Sears, Boston, trustee of the hospital cottages for children; Bart Bosley of Lee, public administrator in Berkshire County; and Walter S. Lobbey and Timothy J. Kieley, trustees of the independent industrial shoemaking school of Lynn.

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CAMP SPACE OFFERED FOR JUVENILE CLUBS

KINGSTON, R. I., Feb. 6 (Special)—The Rhode Island State College will provide space on its campus for a summer camp for boys' and girls' clubs throughout the State. The camp will be established between June 23 and 28 for recognized clubs with adult chaperones. Instructors will be assigned by the college.

Demonstrations and talks on birds and flowers will take place during the mornings. Recreational programs will be arranged for the afternoon. There will be songs and entertainments during the evenings. The camp will be known as Camp Edwards in honor of Dr. Howard Edwards, president of the college.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SEEKS TWO SHIFTS

Modification of 48-Hour Law Urged by Mr. Garcelon at Legislative Hearing

A plea that the Legislature enact a law permitting two shifts to be worked in the textile mills of the State, under which women and minors would be allowed to work until 10 o'clock at night, was made today before the legislative committee on Labor and Industry, by William F. Garcelon, representative of the textile interests of the State at the hearing on the petitions of George A. Long to repeal the 48-hour law for women and children.

Mr. Garcelon said that the Massachusetts cotton mills cannot much longer withstand the competition of the southern mills, and he pleaded for the modification of the 48-hour law, suggesting that it be tried for a few years as an experiment.

"If you can't do this," he said, "give us the two shifts. This two-shift system is already in effect in the Rhode Island mill, and has worked with success. The employees work from 6 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon, and another shift from 2 until 10 at night."

Mr. Garcelon invited the committee and the Legislature to investigate every aspect of the textile industry in Massachusetts, to determine the truth of his assertions that the industry cannot withstand the burden of the restrictive labor legislation imposed by the laws of this State.

The speaker said that an investigation into the industry had been made by the State Department of Labor and Industry last year, but its results were never made public. He suggested the committee ask for the report and he would not fear the conclusions.

Mr. Garcelon quoted from a report on spindle hours by the Department of Commerce at Washington, indicating that the spindles in the southern mills are worked nearly twice as long as the spindles in the northern mills. "The south has the advantage also," he said, "of practically no coal costs as compared with Massachusetts mills. Living costs are lower, freight rates are lower, and there are other advantages."

"It is true that here and there there is a cotton mill in this State which has made a big profit, but the legislation should not be based upon the mill man who is exceptional—who is at the top, making 40 per cent, but upon the average—upon the fellow at the bottom who is trying to get a start."

The bogey of long hours, Mr. Garcelon said, should not frighten the legislature. "Success is made by hard work and long hours," he said. "Don't carry restrictive legislation too far. Don't level everybody as the labor unions do. I believe in individual initiative."

The bill was opposed by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and by individual labor officials from textile workers in Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell and Lawrence.

The chief speech in opposition was made by Charles J. Hodson, legislative agent for the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Hodson ridiculed the arguments about the danger of southern competition because of the existence of the 48-hour law. "It is a fact," he said, "that many of these southern mills are owned by the men who own the mills in Massachusetts. When we went around the state looking through the various textile mills, one mill owner in Lowell, I remember, showed me with pride a picture of his mill down south and told how he goes back and forth attending to both mills. The competition of the northern mill with the south you will find very often to be the competition of the northern mill with himself."

Any lengthening of the hours of labor in cotton mills would be a disaster to the workers and to the State, the speaker declared.

NEW PACT IN PROSPECT
PANAMA, Feb. 6.—The commission to represent Panama in the forthcoming negotiations for a new treaty with the United States, to supplant the Taft agreement covering Canal Zone relations, has been appointed. It comprises Dr. R. J. Alfaro, the Panamanian Minister at Washington; Dr. E. A. Morales, former Minister, and Dr. Eduardo Chari, with F. J. Chevalier as secretary.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS
Governor Cox today reappointed Joseph K. Milliken of Dighton trustee of the Bristol Agricultural School; Edward W. Trull of Lowell, clerk of the district court of that city; Edith M. Sears, Boston, trustee of the hospital cottages for children; Bart Bosley of Lee, public administrator in Berkshire County; and Walter S. Lobbey and Timothy J. Kieley, trustees of the independent industrial shoemaking school of Lynn.

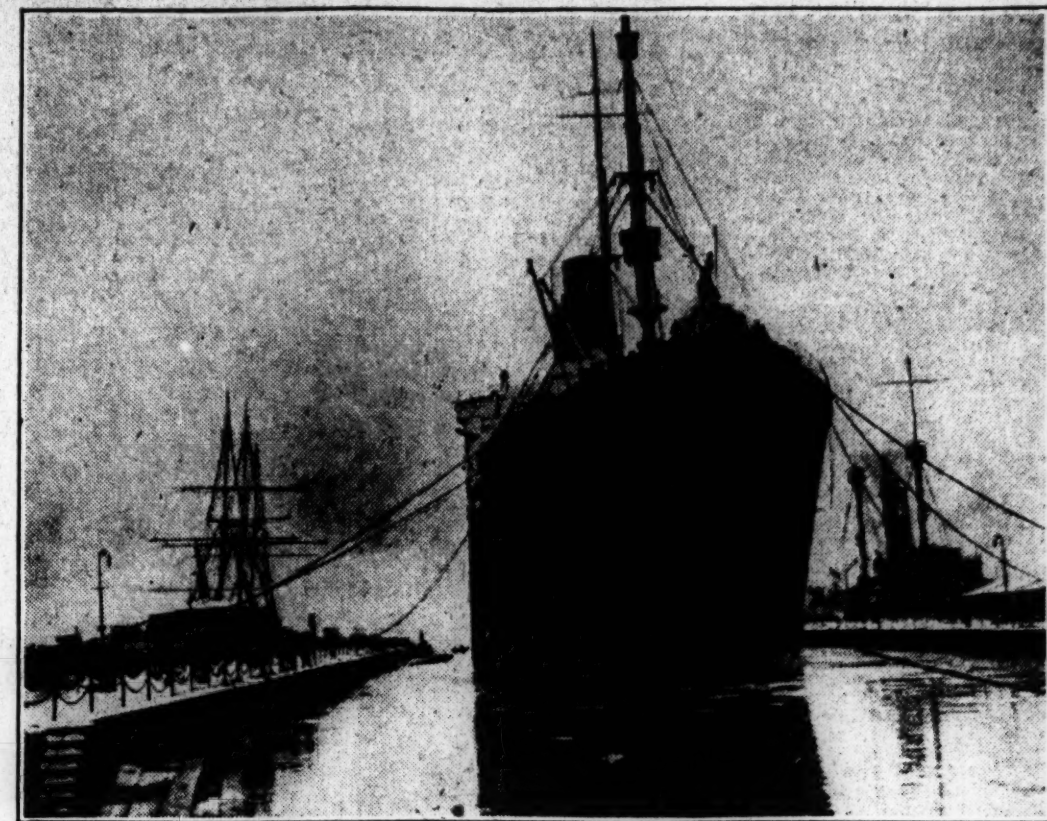
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George Washington of U. S. Lines Going Into Dry Dock at Boston



This Is the First of Three of the World's Largest Passenger Vessels to Enter Boston for Overhauling This Year. Making an Unusually Busy Season for Ship Workers. Famous Old Frigate, U.S.S. Constitution, Is Seen on Left

ALLIED COMMISSION TO STUDY MEMEL ISSUE ON THE SPOT

(Continued from Page 1)

and duties of an observer who has influence but no defined responsibility. Officials of the department asserted that Mr. Grew is there to observe and to report to his Government any proposals that might issue from the commission. The United States is ready to lend a willing ear to any plan, which it can regard as practical and which will meet the known objections of this Government, tending to place a limitation on the sale of arms and to reduce the chances of war.

It was because of this attitude that Mr. Grew was instructed to attend the meetings in Geneva, to make clear the position of the United States and to report on the discussions and action of the conference. The State Department has not been informed, to date, of the proposal of any method of "suitably controlling the traffic in arms," but if such a plan is offered it can be considered without any reversal of policy, according to officials of the department.

It is recalled that in its communication to Mr. Grew on Sept. 12 last, the State Department instructed him to inform the secretary-general of the League that careful study had been given to the communication from the acting president asking the views of this Government regarding the control of traffic in arms, as set forth in the Convention of St. Germain, and that the Government of the United States is in cordial sympathy with efforts suitably to restrict traffic in arms and munitions of war.

Memel Case Under Investigation

GENEVA, Feb. 5 (P)—General relaxation of tension is noticeable all over Europe, said Norman H. Davis, former American Assistant Secretary of State, in opening today the first public meeting of the League of Nations neutral commission to investigate the Memel controversy, of which he is president.

Mr. Davis added that he had been impressed by observation that "in one zone of dispute after another the spirit of controversy is giving place to an enlightened spirit of conciliation and mutual concession."

The Memel question involves the interests of Poland and Lithuania in the Memel territory on the Baltic, control of which is vested in Lithuania, but in which important maritime rights asserted by Poland are in controversy.

OLYMPIC SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$25,000
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Approximately \$25,000 of the \$250,000 fund needed to send America's 1924 Olympic team to Paris in quest of international athletic laurels, has been subscribed. It was announced today by the American Olympic Committee. Latest contributions include \$3000 from Newark, N. J.; \$3500 from Philadelphia; \$500 from Albany, N. Y.; and \$750 from the Fencers Club of New York. The Detroit committee also has forwarded \$5000.

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STEAMER GOES INTO DRY DOCK

George Washington to Be Overhauled at Navy Yard

Arrival at the Charlestown Navy Yard today of the United States Lines' steamer George Washington, formerly the German steamer of that name, for its annual dry-docking and overhauling, marks the start of an era of renewed activity for the workmen there. The Leviathan is expected to arrive late this month for considerable work, and the White Star Line's Majestic in March for a brief visit. The George Washington reached Boston yesterday from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg, and tied up at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, to discharge passengers.

Shortly before noon today, the vessel was floated into No. 2 dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The under-water sections of the hull will be scraped and painted and the tail shafts drawn. Machinery will also be overhauled and some refitting work done on the interior of the vessel. Changes are to be made in the crew's quarters and in some of the stateroom accommodations, it is understood. Officials estimate that the George Washington will remain here three weeks, if not four, the exact time depending on the amount of work that is found necessary when it comes "high and dry," and when the interior is thoroughly gone over.

Plans were originally made to use the big dry dock at South Boston, but the George Washington was previously dry-docked at the navy yard and it was decided that the most expedient way to handle the work was to again make use of Dock No. 2, which measures 719.1 feet long on the bottom, 738.1 feet over all, and has a width of 101.5 feet. The Washington measures 698.9 feet long, 73.2 feet beam, and 59.1 feet depth.

CHURCH FEDERATION FAVORS WORLD COURT

A resolution calling for the entry of the United States into the World Court, under the terms laid down by President Harding, was passed at the annual meeting of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches at the Church of the New Jerusalem last night. Other resolutions favored ratification of the law for enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment, of the law covering classification of convicted prisoners, of the law raising the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years, of the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution, and of the Dyer anti-lynching bill; while the meeting endorsed the work of the federation's committee on international justice in the interest of world peace.

The Rev. Ernest G. Guthrie was unanimously elected president, the Rev. Donald Macgregor recording secretary, and James Garfield treasurer.

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BUFFALO MEMBER NAMED CHAIRMAN OF SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—T. V. O'Connor of Buffalo today was appointed by President Coolidge to serve as chairman of the United States Shipping Board, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward P. Farley of Chicago. Mr. O'Connor was vice-chairman and had been officiating as acting chairman of the board. He has been a member for two years, serving under Albert D. Lasker of Chicago, as well as Mr. Farley. A Republican in politics, Mr. O'Connor was active in labor circles and was formerly president of the International Longshoremen's Union.

With the appointment of a permanent chairman, the board is now complete. The other members are: E. C. Plummer of Maine, U. S. N. (retired); Meyer Lissner of California; Frederic J. Thompson of Alabama; Burt E. Haney of Oregon, and W. S. Hill of South Dakota. Leigh C. Palmer of Missouri, rear admiral U. S. N. (retired), recently was chosen president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

While the Government aims to establish a strong merchant marine, it intends to dispose of the ships to private interests as soon as private capital is prepared to guarantee continuous service and make an offer considered fair to the Government.

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VACCINATION FOES DEMAND FREEDOM IN NEW MEASURES

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts with virus derived from human smallpox is not related in any way to the vaccination, successful or otherwise, employed in other countries and in this country in earlier times, and if the vaccine virus used in this state cannot in the nature of things, be safeguarded against extraneous infection; and if vaccination is not and cannot be defined by law, the conclusion is inevitable that (1) this vague, undefined procedure should not be extended to the private schools; (2) that the procedure should be optional with parents of children attending the public schools; and (3) the cultivation of human smallpox through calves should be prohibited by law.

Mr. Nunn called attention to the fact that the epidemic of foot and mouth disease in the United States in 1908, causing a property loss of \$9,000,000, was officially charged to infected vaccine virus by no less a person than Dr. Rosenau. He presented data gathered from all parts of the world in support of his contention that in many places the greatest epidemics have occurred in the midst of drastic regulatory practices and that smallpox has been restrained in many localities where compulsory vaccination did not exist.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodward spoke in favor of his bill seeking to extend compulsory vaccination to the private schools. Dr. F. Mason Padelford, president of the Medical Liberty League, favoring the league's petition and that of Dr. Graves, led the opposition to Dr. Woodward's measure, saying that there is no known proved case where immunity from one disease has been obtained through the inoculation of another.

EFFORT TO WEAKEN DRY ENFORCEMENT DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—An effort on the part of the wet element in the House, led by John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, to weaken prohibition enforcement through an amendment to the treasury appropriation bill prohibiting officials from obtaining liquor to be used as evidence in prosecution of cases, was defeated yesterday when the amendment was voted down. Opposing Mr. Hill's proposal, Israel M. Foster (R.), Representative from Ohio, declared that purchasing liquor from suspected lawbreakers is not in itself a violation of the law because it is not done with criminal intent, and that without this authority to obtain evidence enforcement machinery would be unable to function in many cases.

The work which is now being accomplished by the prohibition unit and which would be seriously hampered by imposing such a restriction, was outlined by Mr. Foster, with the assertion that "Government control of sources of supply is more successful today than ever before."

NEW ITALIAN MINISTER NAMED
ROME, Feb. 6.—The King has signed the decree appointing Costanzo Ciano as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the place of the Duke of Colonna, who resigned yesterday.

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ST. LAWRENCE PLAN
INTEREST RENEWEDWashington Is Encouraged by
Note Received From the
Dominion Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Assurance that the Canadian Government is interested in the St. Lawrence River development project and desires to co-operate with the United States in determining the feasibility of the plan, was contained in a note received by the Department of State from the British Embassy in response to a message sent by the department on Nov. 17, 1923.

The British reply recommended that before any work should be carried out the joint engineering board should be enlarged and further consider the technical aspects of the problems and decide on the plan which should be adopted; that the Government of Canada should form a committee to inquire fully from a national standpoint into the questions involved, and that the Dominion Government should appoint additional engineers to the joint engineering board.

Prompt Agreement Sought

Government officials here declared their desire to have the issues in the project quickly settled. These relate to the proportion of expenses to be met by each country and rights to be obtained by each from the development. The question was taken up more than a year ago with the Ottawa authorities when the United States announced its readiness to negotiate the necessary treaty for carrying through the project. At that time, the Canadian Government, after some delay stated that the project was so extensive, and the amount of money involved so large, that it was not prepared to proceed with the matter. Officials here are encouraged by the new interest taken by the Dominion Government, as evidenced by the latest note.

Considerable pressure is known to have been brought to bear upon the Canadian Parliament and Prime Minister to review the question. Western Canada—the grain belt—is as much interested in seeing the waterway developed for economical transportation as the farmers in western United States.

Manufacturers Interested

Manufacturing interests in eastern United States, as well as eastern Canada, are believed by advocates of the project to be joining the movement in large numbers. Objections of New York City and State on the ground that their port and barge canal business would suffer are giving way to the advantages which would accrue from electric power development in the river and from a more prosperous United States.

According to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 horsepower would be available for use in New York State, especially in the vicinity of the Erie section of the State Barge Canal, and New York City would benefit almost exclusively from that.

Mr. Hoover added that consummation of the project would mean an increased value of approximately 6 cents a bushel to American wheat at all times. This increased value would result from a saving in cost of transportation to the seaboard. At present the cost of transporting wheat from Buffalo to New York, either by canal or rail, is about 8 cents, while the cost over the proposed route from Buffalo to Montreal would not exceed 2 cents, he said.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE
TO OPEN SESSION

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Political interest is running high in Ontario in anticipation of the opening of the Legislative Assembly on Feb. 6. The assembly will be composed of 76 Conservatives, 17 Progressives, 13 Liberals, 3 Labor, 1 Independent, there being one vacant seat. That a war between the wet and dry of Ontario is to be waged seems certain, and that outside influences are at work is apparent.

In Toronto the wet and dry scarcely know what will happen. That both are prepared for the fray is obvious. Several wet representatives met here the other day in conference and plan to take a deputation to the Premier. A meeting of drys, much larger than the wet conference, met behind closed doors this week and commenced serious organization work in preparation for any eventuality.

DR. LEVERMORE HAS
MAINE SUMMER HOME

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6 (Special).—Charles Herbert Levermore of New York, who won the American Peace Award of \$50,000 donated by Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia, has been a summer resident of Douglas Hill on the western shore of Sebago Lake, Me., for 26 years, and undoubtedly much of the text of his plan was prepared by him there.

Mr. Levermore is a great lover of the open, and has laid out and marked many of the trails now existing to the top of Douglas Hill, the highest mountain in southwestern Maine, as well as other peaks in its vicinity. He is the founder and president of the Douglas Inn Library Association.

ADVERTISERS ASKED
TO AID MELLON BILL

Stating that "democracy," in the form of the Mellon tax bill, "is on trial in the United States," Philip I. Thompson, president of the Association of National Advertisers, yesterday counseled the members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, at a luncheon at the

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Hotel Bellevue, Boston, to write to their senators and representatives in Washington to support the measure. More than 300 advertisers attended the luncheon, of whom, in a "straw" test taken by the speaker, only four reported having written to Washington regarding the tax problem.

Mr. Thompson's subject was, "The Business Man and the Public Utility." He urged his hearers, as business men, to see that the public utilities in their regions are not hampered for lack of funds and criticized unjustly when they seek higher rates.

"Because of increased costs, the farmers generally are complaining that they are not making money," Mr. Thompson continued. "They seek lower rates, but the fact is the railroads do not stand it. The railroads, like any other public utility, must have the right to earn a fair return on their capital."

HARVARD PLANS
VOCATION TALKSVarious Callings to Be Discussed
by Prominent Men

Under the auspices of the committee on the choice of vocations at Harvard College, four men of national prominence will speak to the students, during March and April at the Harvard Union, concerning various professions.

The first talk will be on Thursday, March 6, by George W. Wickereham of New York, formerly Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Wickereham, who received an honorary degree of LL.D. at Harvard in 1921, will discuss the opportunities open to young men in public life and the law.

Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, will talk on Thursday, March 13, of the possibilities in business and engineering. His general subject will be "Business," and Mr. Swope will probably cover not only the industries but also the economics of distribution.

On Wednesday, March 26, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, will speak on the ministry, especially as it may have interest for younger men.

President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College, will discuss "Teaching," on a date in April to be determined later.

The committee on the choice of vocations which has arranged these talks, has C. N. Greenough, dean of Harvard College as chairman, and includes members of the faculty, graduates, and several undergraduates. The idea of the committee is not to place men in positions or to make their choices for them, but to bring them into contact with the means of finding out what the great occupations are, what are the rewards and sacrifices involved in each, and what circumstances and human qualities make success in each most probable.

SCHOOL IS CALLED
HOME OF DEMOCRACY

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6 (Special).—Addressing the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford at its annual banquet last night, Prof. William L. Phelps of Yale declared the public school was the home of democracy in education. Education, he said, was the insurance against life itself, providing a love of everything that elevates and ennobles. The happiest man, he contended, is the man who thinks that the interesting thoughts and these thoughts are directly affected by the teachings he has received in the course of his education.

Another speaker was "Tad" Jones, football coach at Yale. He attributed the success of the team last season to the individual brilliance of Mallory, not as a player, but as a leader, pointing out that no matter what strategy may be advanced from the bench, the failure or success of a play depended entirely upon its execution.

COMMUNITY CHURCH
PURPOSES DEFINED

Differentiating the Community Church from denominational churches as one that insists that people of many different creeds can worship and work together in one church successfully, a definition of the Community Church purposes was adopted unanimously at the closing session of the regional conference of Community Churches, held yesterday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club. The statement says that "as the intellectual and religious principles are left to the individual, so the local Community Church is free to organize in a manner which best suits the local needs."

A continuation committee appointed to carry on the work begun by this conference follows: The Rev. R. Carl Stoll, Buffalo, N. Y., chairman; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York; the Rev. Benjamin W. Ripper of Greenwood, Mass.; Mrs. G. L. Winslow of Boston, and the Rev. Lawrence Dry of Waterbury, Conn.

TUNNEL BETWEEN
STATIONS PROPOSED

Construction of a large double decked tunnel, between the North and South railroad stations in Boston, in the event that the Department of Public Utilities favored the electrification of the steam railroads entering this city, was proposed in a plan submitted before the commissioners of that department yesterday by L. H. Kunhardt, a civil engineer and vice-president of the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Kunhardt presented his plan after the department commissioners had finished hearing proponents for the petition of the United Improvement Association that the steam railroads be electrified within 10 miles of Boston. He asked that the tunnel provide for eight tracks between the two stations. The State would build the tunnel and charge the railroads for its use through rentals or long-time leases.

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SOUTH BEND, IND.

GEN. WOOD DECRIED
IN PHILIPPINES FOR
ASSERTING RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

lature and authorized that body to organize the executive departments of the Government. The act promised them independence as soon as a stable government could be established, and declared that meanwhile it was desirable that they should exercise as much control over their Government as was possible without inspiring American sovereignty.

Proceeding in accordance with the intent of this law, and with the approval of the President of the United States and the co-operation of the American Governor-General, they proceeded to organize and conduct their Government in such a way that the Governor-General was reduced to a figurehead. Some of the powers of this official were transferred by law to the heads of the executive departments, the Council of State or the Board of Control, and it was declared that the intent of the Jones Act made it proper, if not necessary, that these Philippine officials should be responsible to the Legislature instead of to the Chief Executive.

Proceeding upon their own interpretation of the autonomy act, the Filipino statesmen then advanced the further proposition that the Governor-General should exercise his remaining powers only upon the advice of ministers responsible to the Legislature. Generally speaking, Governor-General Harrison played the role assigned to him in this transformation scene, and by the end of his administration responsible, or parliamentary, government had been established. The essence of the parliamentary system is that the chief of state is merely a figurehead and that the powers which he is supposed to be his are exercised by a Cabinet responsible to the Legislature.

No Protest From America

Against all of this there was no protest from America. Congress, which possesses authority to nullify the acts of the Philippine Legislature, acquiesced in what had been done; the President, who might have directed the Governor-General actually to exert and protect the legal powers of his office, approved his surrendering them. Thus upon the advent of the Harding administration the Philippines had for several years enjoyed almost complete self-government under an established system which had the sanction of law and usage and the approval of the American Government.

Through the Wood-Forbes Mission the new administration investigated conditions in the Philippines. The mission reported that certain perils in the Philippines in a position of responsibility without adequate authority, so far as practical politics goes, "Yes, to a large extent that is true," he replied. "But I haven't hesitated to let them know that I actually possess the powers of supervision and control given the Governor-General by the Jones Act. Control is about the widest word in the English language. Once or twice I have had to tell them that they couldn't do a certain thing, and if they tried to that I would put a guard over the insular treasury and see that no money was paid out. Of course ultimately we have authority to do almost anything. I can appoint and remove. I control the armed forces and can enforce our authority. Congress can do what it wishes here."

"But isn't the use of this ultimate authority almost beyond the possibilities of practical politics?" I asked. "Yes, it is. We wouldn't be backed up at home. And they know it."

CONGREGATIONALISTS ELECT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special).—The Rev. Ralph A. Christie of Florence was last night elected president of the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club at two hundred and twenty-fifth meeting, held in the chapel of the American International College. An exemplification of Americanization work at the college was given with the aid of one of the college classes, and the pageant, "Bridging the Gap," was presented.

In seeking to be that kind of Governor-General and to conduct the sort of government provided by Congress in 1916 General Wood began by discarding the limiting conventions and precedents by which his office had been shorn of power since that date; he ended by ignoring some of the laws of the Philippines by which the same end had been accomplished. The kind of government which he has attempted to force upon the Philippines since 1921 may be the kind which Congress intended that the islands should have, but it differs in several

respects from the government which was actually established under the Jones Act. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand what the Filipinos mean when they declare that the Governor-General has "encroached" upon constitutional rights, and "usurped" powers. The "rights" to which they refer may be only powers which they themselves were allowed to usurp, and the "laws" which they declare to have been violated may be unconstitutional, yet they formed the foundation of liberties which no people could be expected to relinquish without a fight.

Practices Reversed

In supporting Governor-General Wood, the Harding and Coolidge administrations have stood by the letter of the Jones Bill. The parliamentary system of government which the Filipinos assert was established is contrary to the act; legislation which encroaches upon the authority of the Governor-General in violation of the provisions of the organic law is null and void and is in no way binding upon that official; the silence of Congress has not given its consent to what has been done; the veto power granted to the Governor-General is applicable to all legislation, whether local or otherwise. In other words, the Administration will govern the Philippines by the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law.

From the viewpoint of the Filipinos their controversy with the American Government is fundamentally a political one. To them the promise of President Harding that there would be no retrogression from the "autonomy" which they had attained under the Jones Bill is far more significant than the fact that from the strictly legal viewpoint they obtained this liberty by stretching that constitution until it cracked.

Thus when the Filipino majority leaders broke with Governor-General Wood they were not only protecting their own personal political fortunes and those of their party, but they were fighting also to regain that degree of self-government which their country had enjoyed at the end of the administration of President Wilson.

In the latter purpose they undoubtedly will receive a large measure of support in the United States especially from people who do not understand the conditions which made necessary the temporary withdrawal of some part of that autonomy.

Responsibility Without Authority

No one realizes this better than General Wood, and in view of recent developments in Philippine affairs the views which the Governor-General held last June concerning the powers of his office and the possibility of their being successfully used in defiance of sustained Filipino opposition are of great interest. At that time I asked General Wood if it were true that today the United States is in the Philippines in a position of responsibility without adequate authority, so far as practical politics goes, "Yes, to a large extent that is true," he replied. "But I haven't hesitated to let them know that I actually possess the powers of supervision and control given the Governor-General by the Jones Act. Control is about the widest word in the English language. Once or twice I have had to tell them that they couldn't do a certain thing, and if they tried to that I would put a guard over the insular treasury and see that no money was paid out. Of course ultimately we have authority to do almost anything. I can appoint and remove. I control the armed forces and can enforce our authority. Congress can do what it wishes here."

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of Suede
\$7.95 to \$10.50

HIGH colors are the feature, too; which makes these soft little Sports and Motor Hats particularly desirable. The pictured Hat at the extreme right has coquettish straps that buckle under the chin. It is \$8.95. The other two are \$10.50 each. One has its straps still buckled over the crown, but they can be brought under the chin. The other hat at the left has leather leaves and flowers worked into a wreath that is sweet and youthful. Many other models not pictured.

MASONIC GRAND
LODGE IN SESSIONConnecticut Communication Is
Opened at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6 (Special).—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut Masons opened today at the Masonic Temple with an attendance of about 400 delegates from the Blue Lodges of the State. The session was opened by Arthur M. Brown of Jewett City, Grand Master. Sessions will continue until tomorrow, when election of officers and installation will take place.

More than 200 worshipful masters and wardens of Masonic lodges of the State participated at a meeting and banquet last night. Grand Master Brown presided and addresses were given by several prominent Masons. Winthrop Buck of Wethersfield, Deputy Grand Master, spoke of the practical connection of Masonic ideals in the normal business and social life of the day and reviewed the achievements of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut during the past year.

Right Worshipful Master Robert Dexter of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, brought an encouraging message from the Masons of that State. Harry J. Norris, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and chairman of the Mason Service Association of the United States, told of the new and enlarged spirit of brotherly service which is animating Masonry.

TRANSIT PRIVILEGE
FOR PORTLAND SOUGHT

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6.—An effort is being made to have the port of Portland placed on the same footing as Vancouver, on the New Brunswick border, by doing away with transit certificates, now required from all immigrants from Canada, arriving here on British ships.

This request will be placed before the State Department by Senator Frederick Hale and James G. Guinan, representing the State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League, of which he formerly was president.

This transit certificate is not required at Vancouver, and if its use could be eliminated here, immigrants could embark at the State Pier and be placed aboard trains for Canada, technically without setting foot on American soil. They do when they cross northern Maine at Vancouver.

PROPOSED DUMMER
DAM UPHOLD BY COURT

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 6 (Special).—The last obstacle to the construction of a dam in the Androscoggin River at Dummer, N. H., north of the White Mountains, has been removed by the decision of the State Supreme Court in upholding the Public Service Commission's decision that this dam would be a public benefit.

The petition for right to erect the dam was presented by the Dummer Dam Company and objection made by the International Paper Company, the Brown Company, the Umbagog Paper Company, and the Union Water Company. It was by these protestants that the matter was carried to the Supreme Court, the first case embodying issues like these ever presented to that tribunal. The proposed dam and power plant in Dummer are primarily to serve the paper mills in Groveton.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT

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Mr. Levermore is a great lover of the open, and has laid out and marked many of the trails now existing to the top of Douglas Hill, the highest mountain in southwestern Maine, as well as other peaks in its vicinity. He is the founder and president of the Douglas Inn Library Association.

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WATCH ON DOG
RACES ORDEREDMaine Governor Issues Warning
Against Abuse

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 6 (Special).—Gov. Percival P. Baxter has written a letter to William J. Dyer, secretary and agent of the Maine Society for the Protection of Animals, saying that he understands that at the winter carnivals to be held in the State, there are to be what are called dog-team races. "If these contests are for exhibition purposes only," he says, "there can be no objection to them and they would prove an interesting event on the program. If, however, they are to be real races where the sled dogs are driven to the point of exhaustion, I do not believe that they should be held and want them stopped."

WOMEN EXPRESS
FAITH IN PRESIDENTRepublican Conference Opens in
Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special).—Two hundred Republican women, representing six New England states, at the opening of a two-day conference in the Bancroft Hotel this forenoon appointed a special committee on resolutions, consisting of a representative from each of the states included in the conference, to bring in recommendations voicing their faith in President Calvin Coolidge, then endorsement of his candidacy for nomination at the National Republican convention in Cleveland and pledging them to work for his election if nominated.

The action was taken on the recommendation of Mrs. Anna Tillinghast, executive chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee. Mayor Michael J. O'Hara of Worcester welcomed the women to Worcester and praised them for the great political work they have done in the past for the Republican Party.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the National Republican Committee, gave an address on "Republicanism." F. H. Gordon of Haverhill spoke on "Results of the Tariff Upon Our Domestic and Foreign Trade." Mrs. William Kreger of Maine talked on "How Jury Service for Women Works in Maine."

Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller will be the principal speaker at the banquet tonight.

RAILROAD TIES SHIPPED

BELFAST, Me., Feb. 6 (Special).—At the big piers in Stockton, barges are loading hardwood ties, which are being shipped down from northern Maine to Philadelphia, where they will be used by the Reading railroad. This is the first time that hardwood railroad ties have been shipped from this section of the State for that purpose and the movement is considered something new in railroad maintenance.

PETTIBONE-MULLIKEN REPORT
Pettibone-Mulliken Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net income of \$351,642 after Federal taxes, compared with \$338,334 in 1922.

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NEW YORK CITY

VISCOUNT DISCARDS JAPANESE TITLE

Will Contest for Seat in House of Representatives and Oppose Kiyoura Ministry

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Viscount Takahashi, one time Premier of Japan, must be credited with having made the most adroit political move Japan has witnessed in years when he announced his intention of returning his title to the throne, of running for a seat in the House of Representatives, and of opposing the Kiyoura Ministry—a Ministry which has been nicknamed the "Peers' Cabinet" by the people of Japan.

Viscount Takahashi is of a most lovable personality, but he has never been credited with particular ability save as a financier. He was projected into the Premiership by the force of circumstances, and his Ministry did nothing which the nation is apt to remember with gratitude, albeit no grave mistakes were made. The Japanese Santa Claus is a phrase coined about his personal appearance. He speaks English far better than do most Japanese university graduates, but his early experience in America was a most unpleasant one, since he was held virtually as a slave by the American who had promised to educate him.

Viscount Takahashi Popular Japan is rapidly revising her estimate of his ability, however, and at present he is riding on the crest of the wave of popularity. Seldom has any politician been able to grasp the single opportunity offered him with as good effect as did Viscount Takahashi. That the Selyu-kai was bound to split sooner or later was certain, but the former Premier brought about the breaking up of the party at a time most advantageous to himself.

When Premier Hara was assassinated on the eve of the Washington Conference, the nation realized the necessity of continuing Mr. Hara's policies until after the conference had met and adjourned. The Minister of Finance, Viscount Takahashi, was chosen to succeed his late chief as Premier. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, a strong Satsuma man, had expected to receive the office. The selection of Viscount Takahashi sowed the seeds of discord within the ranks of the Selyu-kai, the majority party, that have now borne fruit.

Viscount Takahashi's Government fell on June 6, 1922, not because of defeat in the Lower House but because of this internal dissension. The Premier sought the resignations of his Ministers of Education and Railways, both of them unpopular with the nation and members of the anti-Takahashi faction in the Selyu-kai. They refused. According to the Japanese Constitution, the Minister of State is responsible only to the throne, so that the Premier was powerless to force their resignations. The only alternative was to return his own appointment as Premier to the throne, with the consequence that the entire Cabinet went out of office.

Viscount Kiyoura Succeeds Kato Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, called to form a new Ministry, came to a compromise agreement with the Selyu-kai, whereby he was enabled to weather the Diet storms. Baron Kato was succeeded by Count Gomei Yamamoto, who formed another super-party Cabinet, but again there was some sort of a tacit understanding with the Selyu-kai. When Viscount Kiyoura formed his Ministry at the beginning of the year, however, no agreement was entered into with the Selyu-kai. Instead, he sought support in the House of Peers. The advocates of party government rose in revolt. Viscount Takahashi summoned the leaders of his party and, when no agreement could be reached to combat the

Kiyoura Ministry, announced his intention of doing so. More than half of the party supported him. Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto saw a chance of shaking off the leadership of Viscount Takahashi, and, with more than a hundred members of the Selyu-kai, bolted the party and declared in favor of supporting the Kiyoura Government. The development of political affairs in Japan since Dec. 27 has been rapid and difficult to follow. The split within the ranks of the Selyu-kai is but one phase, important in itself but minor when compared with the broad movement in the direction of party government now being made by the people of Japan.

BOY WORKERS FIND CHICAGO "Y" HELP

Twelve Clubs With 250 Members Formed to Assist Those Leaving School Early

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Chicago's business boys, lads who have left school at an early age and who think themselves in "blind alley" jobs or who have no awakened interest in any work, are being helped to discover and use their talents through the Employed Boys Clubs of the Y. M. C. A., a new branch of the association's work. In the last two years, 12 clubs with 250 members have been organized in the business district and both boys and employers are asking for more. H. L. Webb, Employed Boys' secretary, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He said: "As a first step toward understanding the boy and helping him understand himself, he is asked to fill out a self-analysis blank. These blanks, prepared by the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., are designed to help boys 'locate their natural interests and capacities.' Such a question as 'Do I like best to lead (in work, games groups or stunts) or am I happier when another leads and I follow and help?' attempt to discover whether the boy should work toward an executive position or a trade or profession.

"These questionnaires are carefully studied. The club leader then arranges a conference for his boy with some man who has made a success in the work which appeals most to him. One of the privileges of club membership is the summer camp near Muskegon, Mich. If a boy saves \$10 during the year, he can pay for a week's vacation in this lakeside spot, where he has all the sport and study he desires. He can spend as many weeks at the camp as he wishes. Vocational guidance work is carried on intensively during the camp period, when the leaders have a chance to study the boys and to know them intimately. The employed boys' department is now planning to build a lodge building for the boys at camp, for which it expects to raise a subscription of \$30,000.

MIYAOKA ON ADVISORY COUNCIL TOKYO, Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence).—T. Miyaoka, who was charged d'affaires at the Japanese Embassy in Washington in 1894 and Councillor of Embassy there from 1906 to 1908, has been honored by appointment on the advisory council in Europe of the division of intercourse and education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Besides serving at Washington, Mr. Miyaoka has been stationed in Berlin. He resigned from the diplomatic service in 1909 to take up the practice of law in Tokyo.

Have You Selected Your Valentines? We have a lovely assortment for all the Sweethearts, Fathers and Mothers, Husbands and Wives, Brothers and Sisters, Kiddies and Friends.

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BLUE GATE CAFETERIA 61 E. Monroe St., CHICAGO Bet. Wabash & Michigan

Heads Woman Advertising Executives



Minerva J. Agur, President of Women's Advertising Club of Chicago

ADVERTISING CLUB TO "SELL" CHICAGO

Woman Executives Organize Dummy Corporation to Promote City Internationally

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The Women's Advertising Club of Chicago has started out to "sell" the city to the world, through a novel program being carried out this winter at its semi-monthly meetings. This program, says Minerva J. Agur, president, grew out of a desire to put through the club a model advertising campaign. An exhibition based on the methods the women are employing in "selling" Chicago, through a dummy corporation, will be carried by the president and other representatives of the club at the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in London next July.

High ideals in advertising are being furthered by this Chicago club, which has a membership of 125 women executives engaged in productive advertising work, each member selected because of some special characteristic or talent. Explaining the novel campaign, Miss Agur said: "Realizing that any organization is but a collection of individuals and individual ideas, and it is only as these combined ideas are brought forth in a practical way that each member gains the full benefit of group activity, there has been established as the keynote of the administration this year the slogan 'Every Member in Active Service.' In furtherance of this thought a program has been

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CARSON PIRIE SCOTT AND COMPANY CHICAGO Semi-Chiffon Silk Hosiery Because of the February Sale At \$1.50 Pair

Silk hosiery of the weights and in the colors favored now, giving this sale a fashion and economic importance. Tanbark, Airedale, Bobolink, Cinnamon, Beige, Log Cabin, Racquette, Oriental Pearl, Beaver, Piccadilly, Gun-Metal and Black

These full-fashioned stockings have cotton tops, soles, heels. In new shades of brown, gray and black.

All-Silk Hosiery from France Chiffon or Medium Weights, \$1.95 Pair

These stockings have open Paris or hand-embroidered clocks. The toes, heels, soles are reinforced. In the February Sale, \$1.95 pair.

First Floor, North.

outlined that calls for 100 per cent working membership, and unity of action in carrying it out. A dummy corporation called the "I Will Company" has been organized within the membership for the purpose of promoting internationally the city of Chicago. The "company" has been fully departmentalized, having production, sales and advertising departments. An advertising agency has been formed to handle the "account." Members of the club will also be chosen to represent the advertising media to be used in the merchandising plan.

An actual campaign, advertising Chicago, will be prepared, dummies made and art work for illustrations purchased. The work has progressed to the point where the club finds that \$25,000,000 a year for three years is a fair sum to spend to let the world know what Chicago has to offer. At the end of the club year, when the campaign has been completed, the Women's Advertising Club expects to give a dinner to representative business people of Chicago to exhibit this campaign.

Another activity which the club is fostering is the awarding of scholarships in the Northwestern University school of commerce, to young women students of advertising. A revolving fund was established two years ago by the club and substantially added to since, through which the student's tuition is paid for at least one semester. The student agrees to return this tuition to the fund later on when in position to do so, that other young women may have the same benefit. Twenty-five young women have thus far benefited by this fund.

Like all clubs affiliated with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago supports the "Truth in Advertising" movement and carries the emblem bearing "Truth" on all its literature.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE NOT LIKELY TO ACCEPT

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 5 (Special).—Notwithstanding the fact that Canadian and British newspapers have been featuring the news of Sir Arthur Currie being offered the post of Minister of the Interior at Washington, The Christian Science Monitor representative has it on the best authority that there have been no developments in the matter since some months ago, when the Canadian Prime Minister first approached Sir Arthur, and that there is little reason for believing that he will reconsider his decision made at the time not to accept the offer.

Sir Lomer Gouin, the late Minister of Justice, has also discussed the matter with W. L. Mackenzie King, but it is thought that he is not in a condition to allow him to accept.

BOHANNAN FLORAL CO. Chicago For Weddings and all other occasions Phone Dearborn 9455 for estimate.

REMEMBER Remarkably Low Prices Prevail FROCKS AND GOWNS LOVELY HATS For Southern Wear ALICE BALLIE Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago

Bowman Milk CHICAGO BOWMAN'S MILK is perfectly pasteurized. You can depend on your BOWMAN'S MILK to be safe and clean.

SHOUKAIR Rugs—Carpets—Cleansed—Repaired 1819-31 E. 47th St., Chicago PHONE OAKLAND 1961-3080

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LOWEST RATES Phone SUPERIOR 4000

Flowers for Valentines Flowers are always appropriate and always appreciated Valentines. There is a double welcome assured when they come from Wienhoeber's, and it is such an easy and satisfactory way of giving happiness with your valentines—let us have your order today.

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Nothing Better These brisk days whet the appetite for a good home cooked dinner. Here you find the best of food, home cooked, served quickly and quietly amid pleasant surroundings.

Parker's Cafe Hyde Park Blvd. at Lake Park Ave. CHICAGO Luncheon 60c Dinner \$1.00 Special Sunday Dinner \$1.25

BLUE GATE CAFETERIA 61 E. Monroe St., CHICAGO Bet. Wabash & Michigan

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SPECTACULAR CHICAGO PROJECT IS ADVOCATED BY CITY PLANNERS

Great Two-Level Street; Costing Over \$20,000,000, Would Facilitate Traffic and Beautify Section

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The most spectacular of Chicago's public improvements yet on paper—transformation of the unsightly south side of the Chicago River for the extent of its conspicuous course through downtown Chicago into a great two-level street—has had attention focused on it afresh by completion of the Randolph Street market. Something like \$2,500,000 has already been spent on the project, which is awaiting court decision on whether the city has a right to go ahead. If this is determined, it will cost \$20,000,000 more.

The connection between the Chicago River and the big new market ground to the west forms the chief obstacle to the improvement. The site which the Chicago Plan Commission would like to see laid out in a remarkable thoroughfare is occupied, as it has been for more than a half century, by the South Water Street market. Hence the city planners have attempted nothing less than the erasure of the greatest produce market in the world.

The proposal of the Chicago Plan Commission emphasizes downtown traffic relief. The commission recommends one street 110 feet wide at the height of the bridges all along the south bank of the river from Michigan Avenue to Lake and Market Streets; and below that, at the height of the docks, a street 135 feet wide for commercial traffic, carrying only east and west business and yielding nothing to interrupted artery, urges the commission, traffic from the railroad terminals and docks to the east of Michigan Avenue, lying along the river's mouth, could be carried directly through the

CHRISTIANITY IS OPTIMISM THOUGHT: Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—"Optimism is not a theory; it is a mental attitude, based on a spiritual conviction," said Dr. Russell A. Williams, in addressing the Optimist Club here today. "A firm faith in the inherent goodness of humanity will make a man great in character and service, even though he may never be in the limelight of fame. Of 372 religions which are similar in form, Christianity is the only one which inspires its followers with optimism."

"The Piccadilly" Fourth Floor, Fine Arts Building 410 South Michigan Ave., Chicago SPECIAL LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:30. Also a la carte service. AFTERNOON TEA 3 to 5:30 TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, \$1.50 5:30 to 7:30 Grilled Chicken, Steak or Chop For Table Reservations Phone Harrison 1975 "The Piccadilly" Pastry, Salads, Ice Cream

FEILCHENFELD BROS. Headquarters for Better Meats 1200 East 63rd St., CHICAGO Honest Weight and Courteous Treatment. Buy the chain store way and speed the difference. Our enormous buying power (for 12 large markets) enables us to sell you better meats or poultry for less money. Try us. 1328 E. 55th St. 307 E. 51st St. 1901 E. 42nd St. 6731 Stony Island 4212 Cottage Grove 6848 Cottage Grove 340 E. 47th St. 303 E. 55th St. 6308 Ashland Ave. 932 E. 55th St. 11150 So. Michigan Ave. 4918 Stony Island Ave. 3884 Cottage Grove 6132 S. Halsted St. 2206 E. 71st St.

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AMBER PIE SWEETS Home made candies, 70c pound; 35c half-pound Take an Amber Pie for the folks at home

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SHOE ARBITER TAKES UP WORK

Edwin Newdick Chosen by
Haverhill Citizens' Committee
for New Position

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—Edwin Newdick, neutral arbitrator under the peace agreement for the control of the local shoe industry, entered upon his new duties today with the important issue of determining the hours of work on Saturday forenoon likely to be the first to come before him for adjudication. The manufacturers have voted in favor of arbitration and the union reserving the right to decide later whether it will accept arbitration or not.

Mr. Newdick was named the neutral arbitrator late yesterday by the citizens' committee after the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Union had failed to agree on a candidate. The committee, last week, Mr. Newdick was the choice of the union. Other candidates for the position were Eugene Szepesl and Ralph O. Reed, both having the endorsement of the manufacturers' association.

Mr. Newdick will devote his entire time to the work. In addition to acting as neutral arbitrator on the arbitration board with two others, the union and association being represented, Mr. Newdick will practically be the director of the shoe industry, conducting research work when not otherwise occupied.

Before the citizens' committee assembled, some doubt was expressed as to the committee reaching a decision yesterday, members of the committee arguing that the matter was of great importance and required careful deliberation, and citing the fact that it has taken the union and association about six weeks to make their selections. Members of the committee had gone so far as to procure considerable data about other men who would be suitable candidates for the place in the event of there being a disagreement. After the meeting it was given out that the selection was unanimous. It was officially stated that the salary to be paid the neutral arbitrator would be determined by the union and associations in conference, but members of the committee did not hesitate to state that the salary was perfectly understood that the salary was to be \$10,000 a year.

Mr. Newdick is not an entire stranger to the city as he was employed here a few years ago by the Shoe Workers' Union in compiling statistics and gathering data for advertising in a wage campaign. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and the school of business administration and is an industrial engineer of wide experience. He was a member of the War Labor Board under President Taft and recently was occupied in Washington in compiling a brief for the Railway Mail Corporation. He has made a survey of housing conditions in New York and has worked as editorial writer on nationally known newspapers.

It is not unlikely that there will be a question of wages to be acted upon at the request of the union. It is known that the union has considered several proposals regarding wages but these have not been submitted to the manufacturers, the union delaying the matter until the arbitration machinery was completed and ready for business.

ART

Whistler Exhibit in Lowell

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 6.—A large collection of reproductions of portraits of Whistler and some of the artist's own work is on exhibition at the Whistler House on Worthen Street, the Lowell Art Association, custodians of the house, presenting the hangings of which all the main gates and the fireplace. Some of the works have been given to the association and others were loaned by Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston. The reproductions from paintings and paintings, many of the latter in color, are illustrative of the quantity and quality of the output of the celebrated artist of this State. The exhibition will be open to the public daily until about the middle of March, when it will be succeeded by an exhibition of portraits and other works of art of old Lowell, commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the house.

The candlelight "blowout," with which the association will inaugurate the centenary exhibition will be held on March 24. It will be a costume party, in the habits of the period of 1820-50. The participants will be dressed much the same as men and women were clad when the Whistler family lived in Worthen Street. Trunks and chests in attics will give up their treasures in the way of garments for this occasion, the "blowout" reviving the custom of celebrating the lengthening of the days after the vernal equinox.

Samplers and Dolls

Samplers from the collection of Mrs. J. T. Coolidge are on view at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. There has always been something absorbing about these masterpieces of needlework, which so comprehensively indicate the achievements of young ladies of the past. With what nimble fingers and unutterable patience they placed these decorative patterns on canvas! With minute stitches they filled the space with alphabets, numbers, decorative motives, and in the center, as if in the very heart of it

all, a declaration of faith in an embroidered credo. In this exhibition there is a variety of samplers, American, English, Spanish, Dutch. Some have cross-stitch conventional designs; others have numbers and letters and other things; still others have samples of various stitching. The colors, which have mellowed considerably with age, are soft and delicate. The patterns, unsophisticated in design, are done with prodigious craftsmanship. Much of the work is comparable with the rare textiles of antiquity. The engaging details and naive drawing, the patient industry and remarkable skill that have gone into creating these textiles, make them a genuine contribution to art; in addition to giving enlightenment about the rigid standards of the limited education of women in days gone by.

A most entertaining collection of doll portraits by Frances D. Leavens and Faith R. Leavens are also being shown at the Bookshop. They have taken dolls of all kinds, rag and china dolls, dolls from every nation. In period costume they have grouped them into large families that sit with doll-like dignity for their portraits. They have also taken small pictures with endless details that will fascinate even the eye of a grown-up.

With a draftsman's hand that is not too sophisticated, that comes from the heart, the illumination, they have painted with lightness of touch and whimsicality that befits such subjects. The surfaces have a delicate ivory quality. Exclusively painted borders include the motives of design.

These two exhibitions add to the distinctive list of things that have been shown at the Bookshop. They are a refreshing for their association with the lively imagination of childhood.

BEVERLY-IPSWICH BUS LINE ABANDONED

BEVERLY, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—Insufficient revenue to cover the cost of operation is the reason assigned by officials of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway for abandoning its bus line between this city and Ipswich. The line was put in operation some months ago in conjunction with bus operation from Beverly to Essex and Hamilton-Wenham. Under winter conditions, it is stated that the road often lost 20 cents for every mile of bus operation. The conservative operating expense is 28 and sometimes 30 cents a mile.

While not on a profitable basis, road officials are hopeful that the Beverly-Exeter line will be making operating expenses and possibly a small margin of profit within a year. At the present time, with no other patronage, the line comes within a cent a mile of covering operating costs. The schedule recently was altered to afford better accommodations for night patrons.

EASTERN STATES FAIR DEFICIT IS OVERCOME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—Net profits of \$34,844, the largest yearly gain in the history of the organization, and a surplus of \$23,095 replacing a deficit one year ago, were reported at the annual meeting of the Eastern States Fair Association, corporate members in this city yesterday afternoon. Total receipts for the year amounted to \$346,763, of which \$319,880 were taken in at the annual fair, the remainder being contributed by the members in this city yesterday afternoon.

Joshua L. Brooks was re-elected president and other officers elected are: Vice-presidents, John C. Simpson, Chicago; Harry G. Flisk, Springfield; W. I. Cummings, South Norwalk, Conn.; Wilson H. Lee, New Haven, Conn.; treasurer, Charles E. Whitman, Springfield; assistant treasurer, George E. Williamson, Springfield; general manager, Charles A. Nash.

MUSIC

London String Quartet

Through the generosity of Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, an audience which filled John Knowles Paine Hall in Cambridge heard last night one of the best organizations of stringed instrument players now appearing before the public. The London String Quartet played Haydn's Quartet in D major, op. 64, No. 3; Beethoven's "Rural" quartet, op. 18, No. 3; and between them a quartet in G minor by Frank Bridge. This work was new to most of the audience at least; yet it is as full of light as a June morning and comparable in the sheer beauty of its harmonies to Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht." It was rapidly heard and warmly appreciated. Mr. Fisher, like most of the younger English school of composers, has turned his hand to many forms of writing, apparently with equal success. Certainly no music for four string instruments has been produced in our generation which can surpass this piece of writing.

The playing of these London men needs no further encomium. It is precise without being meticulous and is suffused with an ardor of feeling that strikes fire from the musical enthusiasm of the players.

Announcement was made of another concert offered by the Harvard department of music, through the generosity of Mrs. Coolidge to take place on the evening of Friday, March 7, when the Elshuco Trio will appear. C. M. S.

Boston-Chicago Opera

Chaprentier's "Louise," with Mary Garden and the same supporting cast as at the previous performance, was repeated last night at the Boston House by the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The audience was again very large, and received the production with enthusiasm. The opera tonight will be "Carmen" with Miss Garden again in the name part.

RAILWAY INQUIRY DENIED

Charges of irregularities on the part of the state trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, made before the Joint Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts Legislature at the State House yesterday, were declared not well founded, and the committee later rejected representative Richard D. Crockwell's order for an investigation of their dealings in securities in State Street for the benefit of the road.

MAINE CARNIVAL EVENTS ARRANGED

Program for Three-Day Winter
Fête to Embrace Many
Novel Features

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 6 (Special)—The program for the Maine Winter Carnival, which is to be held in this city Feb. 21-23, is practically completed. On the evening of Feb. 21 the festivities will open with a carnival parade, under the auspices of the members of the American League. This will embrace many novel features and emblematic floats. The parade will end at the athletic field of the Cony High School, where a hockey game between Cony High and Cony Classical Institute of Waterville will be played. There will also be exhibition skating at the athletic field by professionals from Boston.

On the following day there will be athletic winter events for the various preparatory schools of Maine. These will be under the management of Leland Stacey. Some 90 schools have received invitations to compete. The events will be a ski jumping contest, 880-yard ski race, 100-yard ski race, 100-yard snowshoe race, 880-yard skating race, one-mile ski relay, one-mile snowshoe relay, cross-country ski race and cross-country snowshoe race. The secondary school hockey championship will be settled at this carnival. It is probable that more than 100 boys will contest.

The banquet to the boys will be given Friday night at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, and the carnival ball will be given at City Hall. There will be eight acts of vaudeville in connection with the ball. On Saturday the college events come off. These are under the direction of Alder S. Hichborn. In the afternoon there will be more professional skating and the state college hockey championship game. The carnival will end with a dinner dance at the largest hotel.

Miss Hope Adams has been chosen queen of the carnival and will be crowned, at the opening of the ball, to an accompaniment of the dancing of "Jack Frost" and a retinue of "Snowflakes" and "Icicles." Miss Charlotte Odiorne of Bangor, assisted by a group of girls from the Augusta Community Club, will present a skit entitled "Mah Jonga." Captain Potts of the United States Army, stationed at Panama, will be seen in an exhibition of trick shooting. In connection with the carnival there will be a trap-shooting contest, under the direction of Kenneth F. Lee. The opening parade will be highly illuminated. Miss Dorothy E. Gray and 10 little ones in costume will give a descriptive dance, "The True Story of George Washington."

The primary purpose of the Maine Winter Carnival, since its inception in this city three years ago, has been to interest a greater number of the residents as well as visitors from out of the State in the enjoyment that Maine's winter facilities afford. This has been largely accomplished and hundreds are now entering annually into the enjoyment of skiing, snowshoeing, skating, hockey and similar pursuits. During the carnival days, many of the men, women and children will do typical winter sport garments. Some of them will be quite elaborate, having been obtained in Canada and Switzerland.

NO SUBSTITUTE SEEN FOR LEAGUE

Dr. Fisher Says It Can Be Modified but Not Replaced

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—"No one has been able to find a substitute for the League of Nations," this said Prof. Irving Fisher, protagonist for the Bok Peace Plan at the Mount Holyoke College community mass meeting, held last night as a preliminary to the college referendum on Professor Levermore's plan, is demonstrated by the fact that, out of 22,000 proposed plans, that considered to be the most practical utilized the League of Nations.

Dr. Fisher, who is professor of political economy at Yale, was opposed in his advocacy of the plan by Norman Thomas, chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations.

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Jewelry of Better Sort

Diamonds,
Watches,
Gold Jewelry,
Silverware,
Stationery

Kess & Fullerton
Jewelry Co.
515th & 5th Sts. ST. LOUIS

committee of the League of Industrial Democracy.

"We may modify the League, but we will not replace it," Professor Fisher continued, "and we can modify it in almost any reasonable way if the need of it can be shown. But to talk any longer about a League or Association of Nations as better than the League would be as if Arizona, when entitled to join the United States were to have said: 'We propose to join the United States, but not the United States.'"

"The need of the hour is to realize that an alternative method now stands ready, if we will but use it. The League will live. The United States cannot and ought not to kill it, and the United States needs the League just as truly as the League needs the United States."

"Unfair to Horse"; Officer Dismissed

Providence Patrolman Left His
Mount Out in Cold

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6 (Special)—The Board of Police Commissioners, which has repeatedly given notice that it will not tolerate unkindness toward animals and demands the best of care of police horses, has dismissed a mounted policeman because he did not treat his horse properly.

Patrolman Charles E. May, whose previous record was excellent, admitted that on Jan. 26 he went into a car barn to get warm, leaving his horse outside. The horse, breaking away, was found by a sergeant some distance from the barn. The board, after holding the case under advisement for a week, held that the policeman was "unfair to his horse" and voted to dismiss him.

INVALID SIGNATURES ALLEGED ON PETITIONS

Neglect on the part of the constitutional convention to safeguard the initiative and referendum process, in the opinion of Senator Rhodes of Worcester, is sufficient reason for the passage of a bill he presented today to the committee on election laws to provide for removing invalid signatures from any initiative and referendum petition.

He said that he knew of instances where a material proportion of the names signed to nomination petitions were fraudulent and the constitutional convention left the initiative and referendum open to the same perils as the initiative and referendum in such cases. The initiative and referendum petitions require several months for their completion and the 72 hours allowed by law for examining them is not long enough. He suggested that 60 days be allowed.

Charles H. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, had no objection to the purpose of the petition, but he opposed the bill in its form as presented, because its prohibition of signatures obtained "for money or other valuable consideration" he thought would cut off the hiring of persons for legitimate work in getting signatures. He held that it is necessary to hire such workers, when there must be 15,000 or 20,000 signatures.

PADLOCK ACTION ANNOUNCED

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—Padlock injunction proceedings against places alleged to be liquor nuisances, it was stated here today by Marshall A. Belmer, chief of police. Two places threatened with such proceedings recently went out of business, but others are said to have continued in operation, and new places are said to have been opened. Town officials have asked Charles H. Wright, district attorney, to give immediate attention to the situation here.

COTTON MEN TO MEET IN BOSTON

Announcement was made by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers today that its semiannual, or spring meeting, will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, April 30 and May 1. Harry C. Martineau, secretary, whose office is at 45 Milk Street, is arranging the program for the two days.

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TEXTILE PROPERTY VALUES COMPARED

Amoskeag Tax Case Testimony
Says Southern Plants More
Attractive Investment

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 6 (Special)—Evidence that textile property in New England is not as attractive, as an investment proposition, as similar property in the southern states was introduced yesterday at the hearing on the suit of the Amoskeag mills to recover \$500,000 in taxes paid the city in 1922 and 1923 under protest based upon alleged over-valuation by the city tax assessors.

Kenneth Moller, vice-president of Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston, textile engineers, testified that in 1922 Lockwood, Greene & Co. sold the Stark Mills in Manchester to the Amoskeag because the company found that "we could not afford to operate it and could use our money better elsewhere."

The company subsequently built a mill in Georgia, to which it has given the same name of Stark Mills, so called originally in honor of Gen. John Stark, the Revolutionary War hero of New Hampshire.

Mr. Moller said that the price paid for the Stark Mills, exclusive of tenement property and lands outside the mill yards, was only \$1,600,000, and that this was a voluntary sale made by owners who were willing to sell but under no necessity to do so.

Asked why the owners sold a New England mill and immediately built one in Georgia, Mr. Moller said that the advantage with the southern mills is in lower operating costs. He said the Stark Mills in Manchester contained machinery only 15 years old, on an average, and buildings 40 years old, and that there was less obsolete machinery in the Stark at the time of the sale than there was in the Amoskeag.

Attorneys for the city tried to show that the reason the Stark Mills sold so cheaply was because the owners had to raise money.

OLD BLOCK HOUSE SITE TO BE MARKED

Essex Society to Erect Monument at Topfield

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—A monument to mark the site of the old block house, which furnished a shelter and defense against Indian attacks more than two centuries ago, is to be erected by the Essex Agricultural Society, near the center of the local fair grounds on the Newburyport turnpike, according to an announcement made by Isaac H. Sawyer, president of the society.

The interesting story of the old block house, as compiled for the society by Charles J. Peabody of Topsfield, states that the block house was constructed previous to the Indian attack on Haverhill, March 15, 1697, when Hannah Dustin was carried off by Indians, but escaped from them. At that time the alarm of an attack on Topsfield and some of the inhabitants took refuge in the block house.

According to tradition, the house was built of logs squared on one side and mortised and planned together at the corners and covered with a heavy

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roof of logs and made tight with an outer covering of boards laid lap-jointed and pinned to the logs. Loopholes were made in the side of the building, through which guns could be aimed at the approaching foe. About 40 feet from the sides of the house a palisade of logs set close together in the ground and from 10 to 12 feet high surrounded it on all sides. Entrance was by a stout gate or wide door of framed timber, fastened on the inside with bar and chain. Provisions, consisting of two barrels of meal and one barrel of salt pork, were kept constantly on hand. A spring in the cellar of the house supplied water in case of an attack.

JUDGES' SALARIES HELD INADEQUATE

Not Enough to Meet Modern
Living Condition, Justices Told

Salaries paid to state and federal judges in the United States today are entirely inadequate to meet modern living conditions, Judge George H. Bingham of New Hampshire, senior judge of the Federal Circuit Court for the first circuit, told members of the Massachusetts Bar Association at a dinner given in honor of the federal judges of the first circuit.

Judge Arthur L. Brown of Rhode Island asserted that the bootlegging "industry" is the greatest problem facing the courts today. Only swift and severe punishment, he said, can bring results in the effort to eradicate this evil.

Arthur P. Rugg, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court told of the benefits that arise from harmonious relations and close cooperation between the state and federal branches of the judiciary.

District Court Judge James A. Lowell praised those who have become citizens of the United States through naturalization.

DRY AGENTS WARNED OF "RAIDING POWER"

Prohibition officers have only limited rights to destroy property during a liquor raid, and if they go beyond their powers they become trespassers, and the evidence obtained is inadmissible, Judge Elisha H. Brewster declared in the Federal District Court in Boston, in the case of Frederick J. Cooper of Marshfield, Mass., charged with illegally possessing liquor.

A motion was made to quash the search warrant under which the seizure was made and to suppress the evidence on the ground that the raid was in violation of the constitutional rights of the defendant. Judge Brewster in his decision called upon revenue officers to adhere strictly to the letter of the law, by which means, he said, more guilty offenders would be brought to justice.

TEACHERS TO TAKE ROLES

"Shaw" and "Julius Caesar," two one-act comedies, are to be presented by special class teachers of the Boston public schools, under the auspices of the Boston Teachers' Club, at the Elizabeth Peabody House Theater on Friday evening.

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ESTHONIA FOSTERS FLAX EXPORTATION

Slow, Steady Increase in Growth of Fiber, Which Is Expected to Surpass Pre-War Levels

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 22.—The yield of flaxseed and fiber in Estonia for the year 1923 is estimated to be slightly less than that in 1922. In 1922 the yield of flaxseed was about 8470 tons and fiber 9585 tons. The average yield per hectare in 1923 was 0.35 tons of seed and 0.4 tons fiber, this being equal to the average yield per hectare in pre-war times. During the period 1900-09 the average annual yield was 15,000 tons of flaxseed and 16,700 tons of fiber. During the period 1900-09 the area under flax in Estonia was approximately 47,000 hectares, but during recent years this area has been only about 25,000 hectares.

Flax Seed Gathered
Though this late harvesting of the flax has a depreciating effect on the quality of the fiber, rendering it less soft and therefore cheaper in price, the loss caused by the inferior quality of the fiber is made up by the production of the necessary flaxseed required for sowing.

Estonian flax is retted mainly in special ponds, but in some districts, especially during the droughts, the flax is dew-retted. Several factories have recently been built in Estonia, however, where the retting process is carried out on modern lines. The breaking of flax is done chiefly by hand, but in some places machinery is used. The lack of suitable ponds for retting, and the old-fashioned methods employed in the working of the flax, make the cost of production high, and are the chief reasons for the comparatively slow development of the cultivation of flax in Estonia.

More Flax Grown
There has lately been a slow but steady increase of flax-growing, and it is anticipated that in the future, with the establishment of modern methods of breaking, Estonia is likely to increase the supply of flax above the pre-war level. A considerable

quantity of the flax in Estonia is consumed at home for domestic purposes, about 3350 tons of fiber being used by the Estonian factories as raw material. The remainder is exported to foreign countries.

The export of flax-fiber amounted approximately to 9800 tons, value 1,000,000 Estonian marks in 1923 and during the first nine months of 1923 to 8750 tons also valued at 1,000,000 Estonian marks. Of this Belgium took 2800 tons in 1923 and 3800 tons in 1922, the figures for Great Britain being 2800 tons and 2800 tons respectively. The export of flaxseed in 1922 amounted to over 3000 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 1600 tons and Finland nearly 1100 tons.

Special regulations have been put into force in Estonia for the export control of flax-fiber and seeds. Licenses are not required for the flax trade, but concerns desirous of exporting fiber and goods must register themselves at the Ministry of Trade and Industry and furnish particulars as to their standing, and the location of the warehouses where the flax-fiber and seeds will be stored for export.

Flax-fiber and seeds can be exported from Estonia only on condition that they bear a mark approved by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The export duty on raw and scutched flax fiber is 70 Estonian marks per pood (about 36 pounds), the duty on tow being 30 Estonian marks per 36 pounds. The duty on flaxseed for sowing is 8 Estonian marks per pood, and on the seed for oilcake 25 Estonian marks per pood.

CALCUTTA MAKES CIVIC PROGRESS

City Will Soon Have Mayor and Corporation—Steps Taken for Extension of Area

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The year 1924 is one of the greatest importance in the civic development of Calcutta, for the democratic measure passed in April, 1923, and known as the Calcutta Municipal Act, comes into being. This act was the realization of the life-long dream of its author, the Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjee, the late Minister for Local Self-Government in Bengal. Under it this year, Calcutta, as the second city in the Empire and the first city in India, gives a further lead in municipal reform. Calcutta will shortly have its mayor, deputy



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mayor, and aldermen (instead of, as in the past, a chairman of corporation and commissioners).

The present corporation consists of the chairman (an Indian, S. N. Mullick, who has since become a Minister) and 50 commissioners (25 elected, 15 appointed by the Government of Bengal, and 10 by local bodies, viz., four by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, four by the Calcutta Trades Association, and two by the Port Commissioners).

The new corporation will be constituted as follows: 75 elected councillors (63 elected by the ratepayers, six by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, four by the Calcutta Trades Association, and two by the Port Commissioners), while in addition there are 10 councillors appointed by the Bengal Government and five aldermen elected by the ratepayers, who will also elect a mayor and deputy mayor and an executive officer who will perform many of the duties now carried out by the chairman.

What is even more important, Calcutta is bringing into its fold several adjoining municipalities, thus going far toward the final goal of a greater Calcutta. Three municipalities say in need of development are being incorporated to the north and one on the river to the south, while the new dock extension area, including King George's dock and a portion of the Tollygunge municipality to the south, are also being included.

Nearly 11 square miles are being added to Calcutta with a population of about 175,000 persons. The population of Calcutta and suburbs, with those of Howrah and its suburbs, on the opposite side of the Hooghly, will now be over 1,300,000, thus easily surpassing that of Glasgow and Greenock, or Birmingham and its suburbs.

Among the outstanding points in the new act are: One man one vote, communal representation, woman franchise, and reduction of the monetary qualifications for a vote, which is now only 12 rupees per ratepayer. The central municipal offices are being enlarged for the new responsibilities, which will naturally devolve on the corporation.

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ONLY WOMAN M. P. IN AUSTRALIA SEEKS FULL EQUALITY OF STATUS

Colleagues Show Anxiety Lest, in Securing Mere Equality for Women, a Retrograde Movement May Be Necessary

PERTH, Western Australia, Dec. 27 (Special Correspondence).—The only woman member of Parliament in Australia, Mrs. Cowan, is making a gallant effort in the Western Australian Parliament to right what she considers to be the wrongs done to her sex by existing legal processes. She is seeking by bill to accord to women full public status.

The principal cause of her measure, which caused a lively, if at times, an unchivalrous debate, set out that a person should not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to, or holding any civil or judicial office or post. It was further provided that women should be entitled to appear as practitioners, and carry on any other civil profession or undertaking.

In South Australia women enjoy these privileges—or right, as Mrs. Cowan argues the matter. A woman Justice of the Peace has just entered the lists as a candidate for Parliament in a metropolitan constituency at present firmly held by the Labor Party. She is a Liberal, and is sanguine of ousting one of the sitting members. The number of women who have passed through the Adelaide University this year constitutes a record.

Colleagues Doubtful
While, in presenting her bill in the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, Mrs. Cowan had a by no means unsympathetic audience, her male colleagues were dubious on some points of the advance urged. One newspaper recorded that Mrs. Cowan, who represented West Perth, had no reception accorded to her bill. The Premier, Sir James Mitchell, admitted that until he had heard Mrs. Cowan's speech he was not aware of all the disqualifications imposed upon women. Sir James, however, while he had no objection to women qualifying for any public position, asked Mrs. Cowan whether, in the event of a wife seeking a public post she would consult her husband, and vice versa.

"Of course," proceeded the Premier, "I think Mrs. Cowan is quite wrong when she says she wishes to make women equal to men. I think they are superior to men today, and control men much more than men control women. I do hope all women will not wish to become members of Parliament. In making marriage no bar Mrs. Cowan has gone too far, because marriage should be remembered. However, I will not oppose the bill."

One of the principal objects of the measure is to allow women to be-

come practitioners in the courts of law. Some members thought the bill might interfere with marriages and affect the percentage. It was contended, in reply, however, that this was a matter over which Parliament would never have any control.

It was said that the entrance of women into commercial life, and their standing on equal terms with men had caused men to treat them with less civility than formerly. The influence of good women in the home was greater than would be exercised by their entrance into parliaments, and courts of law.

Appeal For Fair Hearing
The bill passed its second reading, and went into committee. During a debate on another question, Mrs. Cowan had to appeal to members for a fair hearing while she read a letter from an immigrant who complained that a girl could be induced to marry a farmer and follow a life in the country. This depressed new arrival urged that strong, able-bodied women should be brought out from England as wives for farmers. He pleaded for the establishment of a Government matrimonial bureau for farmers requiring wives. The women must be of a certain standard and not weeds.

The letter caused a good deal of merriment, mixed with indignation, and this led Mrs. Cowan to complain that there was always a considerable amount of conversation and interruption around her when she was speaking. "I don't wish to have to apologize to the House in any way," protested Mrs. Cowan, "or to suggest that members are other than gentlemen, but I would like a fair hearing from members as to a fair hearing from members."

An amusing tilt at Mrs. Cowan's plea for equality was made when the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Angwin, said he did not know of any member who received fairer treatment than she. They must not forget that all members, whether male or female, were on an equality, and were liable to have interjections thrown at them. A member who had returned recently from a trip abroad said lady members in the House of Commons, and in the Canadian Parliament, did not receive the same fair play that was accorded to Mrs. Cowan, who was treated most respectfully.

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Oilum, New Embassy at Christiania, Is First Acquisition Abroad by United States for Its Representatives

America Purchases Residence for Its Ambassadors to Norway

Oilum, New Embassy at Christiania, Is First Acquisition Abroad by United States for Its Representatives

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Just below the place which will be famous throughout Europe when Gustav Vigeland's gigantic fountain and the Vigeland sculpture museum shortly are made accessible to the public, the United States' newly purchased embassy at Christiania spreads its spacious grounds over an area of the most distinguished residential section of the town. In a few weeks Lauritz S. Swensen, United States Ambassador to Norway, will take possession of his new home.

Not long ago someone suggested that the estate Oilum, then belonging to Consul-General H. Olsen, be purchased for a bachelor's residence for the young Crown Prince of Norway. But Crown Prince Olav preferred his two-room apartment at the royal castle to Oilum's 20 rooms, spacious gardens and exquisite hothouses. Shortly afterward it was announced that the United States Government had secured the estate, for the first time buying a residence for any of its ambassadors in Europe. The popular American Ambassador at Christiania may well need his 20 rooms, and the gardens as well. The extensive traveling between the two countries in the increasing commercial and cultural relations make the American Legation an important and busy place.

Intercourse Greater
For the intercourse between the two countries is growing by leaps and bounds. Norway in the mother country of a family of more than 2,000,000 Americans. In fact, the number of Norwegians who have emigrated to America, and their descendants, is almost equal to the present population of Norway.

But it is not so much the Norwegian American that interests present-day Norwegian youth. They want to study the ways of the "real" Americans. Where formerly the heads of Norwegian commercial houses sent their young sons to England, France, and Germany in order to learn the

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to Switzerland, and in the years 1911-12 was accredited to Norway. When, in November, 1921, he was again appointed the head of the American Legation in Norway, Norwegians believed it to be another manifestation of America's friendly feelings toward their country. Curiously enough, this youthful, vigorous man with the energetic blue eyes is the veteran of American diplomatists.

"I am happy in Norway," Mr. Swensen told the present writer. "From my travels I know the country from one end to another. I know the people, its disposition, its history and literature."

DANISH EXPORTS LARGER THAN EVER

Nearly 300,000,000 Kroner Higher Last Year Than 1922

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The figures for last year show a marked increase compared with the previous year, the aggregate value of the exports of agricultural produce from Denmark amounting to 1,197,000,000 kroner, against an aggregate of 809,000,000 kroner for the preceding year. The financial result is satisfactory, butter and eggs showing increase, both as regards quantity and price, whereas the receding prices for bacon have been counteracted by a very material rise in the quantity exported.

Although the final figures for killings at the Danish bacon factories are not yet available, they will be about 2,800,000 hogs for 1923 against 1,800,000 hogs for 1922; the pre-war figure was 2,400,000 hogs, since which, however, a portion of North Slavia has been restored to Denmark.

It may be taken for granted that Danish agriculture on the whole enjoys favorable conditions at present. It has been calculated that the net revenue from capital in farming has increased very considerably as compared with the previous year. It must, however, be remembered that the prices for both feeding stuff and artificial manure exclusive of superphosphate, have risen during 1923.

Wages remained stationary till Nov. 16, 1923, when, by agreement, they were increased 10 per cent.

BELGIAN STATE WILL STABILIZE RAILWAYS

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—In Belgium the railways, which are under state management, are undergoing a big crisis, and people are complaining bitterly. Trains arrive late, material is lacking, and the port of Antwerp is asking in vain for more trucks. The 12,500 wagons which Germany is to send to Belgium have not arrived. The Government is taking the question in hand—and decided to propose in Parliament a new law, stabilizing the financial status of the railways.

This project stipulates that the railway administration will have to balance its expenses, taking into consideration the interest to be paid and the invested capital to be redeemed. It provides for the formation of a reserve fund, where gains will be put, and which will pay the deficit of bad years.

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TEXAN BOUNDARY PACT FORMULATED

Agreement Reached on Main Points at Issue in Controversy Over Waters of Pecos River

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Agreement has been reached upon the main points at issue between Texas and New Mexico in their controversy over the waters of the Pecos River. An informal conference here of water users, engineers, lawyers, and the commissioners representing the two states and the United States, which occupied most of last week, the main issues were settled, and this agreement will be drafted into a formal treaty to be presented to the legislatures of the two states and to Congress for ratification.

The chief features of the rough draft are: (1) Permission for Texas to build a reservoir at Red Bluff, N. M., for the storage of Pecos River water to be used in Texas; (2) recognition of the vested rights of water of land already under irrigation in both states, fixed at 77,000 acres in New Mexico and 23,400 in Texas; and (3) equal division of additional water developed in the future.

It is believed that this settlement will permit the building of several reservoirs on the Pecos River which have been needed for the storage of irrigation water, but which neither the Government nor private capital would undertake so long as water rights were subject to controversy and possible adverse adjudication.

The commissioners, C. T. Pease, for the United States, R. H. Hanna for New Mexico, and R. E. Thomson for Texas, have held hearings and made extensive investigations during the last year, to determine the facts and arrive at an equitable settlement. The treaty drawn up by them will be subject to ratification by the Texas and New Mexico legislatures and by Congress.

RUSSIA SENDS EGGS TO ENGLAND

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—From information received here from Russia, the first exportation of eggs from Russia has been very successful. None were exported between 1914 and 1923, but in 1923 Russia exported to England alone 429,000 worth of eggs.

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AUSTRIA PROVIDES TRAINING CLASSES

Unemployed Are Educated to Fill Positions in Ranks of Skilled Labor

VIENNA, Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Although Austria has fewer unemployed than almost any other Central European country, the authorities are devoting much time and thought to this economic problem. Careful investigation shows that even during periods of the greatest unemployment, many branches of industry complain of a lack of really skilled workers. On the other hand, it is found that very many young men are unable to find employment because of their inadequate training.

To meet these two difficulties the Austrian Industrial Districts Commission has started a series of classes in Vienna for the training of the unemployed. The practical work is shared by the Bureau for the Promotion of Trades, which is providing teachers and classrooms, and by various large industrial concerns which are taking a number of young unemployed for training in their workshops.

The metal trades are taking a prominent part in this movement, especially the electrical industries, which are particularly in need of skilled employees. The working trades are also showing much interest in

the work and the Government Printing Office has undertaken to train a limited number of compositors.

Funds are being provided by the Ministry for Social Welfare, and the municipality of Vienna is furnishing free transportation on the city street railways. Steps are being taken to extend this training work to all industries where there is a shortage of skilled labor.

During 1923 the number of unemployed in Austria decreased more than one-half—from 161,000 in January to less than 77,000 in December. The decrease began to be felt after March and was steadily maintained until the end of the year. The number of half-time workers has also greatly decreased.

Last July only 48 per cent of the workers in Vienna were on full time, while in December the number was 77 per cent. During the same period the number of unemployed dropped from 13 to 9 per cent. In the shoe trade the number of unemployed is very low, and there are no half-time workers.

These satisfactory trade conditions in Austria are largely due to the Ruhr occupation, the decrease in production caused by Germany's production having given a great impetus to Austria's iron and steel trades. Many orders are now coming to Vienna from foreign markets formerly supplied by Germany, and many German exporters and wholesale dealers are endeavoring to keep up their old connections with foreign customers by supplying them with goods of Austrian manufacture.

The Library

Library Service Bill Reported

THE bill to provide for a library information service in the Bureau of Education was favorably reported one week ago today, after a hearing in Washington before the House Committee on Education, Frederick W. Dallinger, presiding.

Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library and a member of the Council of the American Library Association reported that the bill was introduced to Congress in 1919 when it had been favorably reported by both the House and Senate Committees on Education. Since then, she said many questions had been asked. The most important of them, with their answers, follow:

1. Why is a Library Information Service needed?
2. Why are libraries especially fitted to place Government printed matter before the people?
3. Why are libraries especially fitted to place Government printed matter before the people?
4. How many libraries are there in the United States?
5. How many people use libraries?
6. How many publications are issued yearly by the Government Printing Office?
7. What printed matter does the Federal Government issue which is of interest to the people?
8. How is this matter at present distributed?
9. How do libraries at present distribute?
10. How do libraries at present distribute?
11. How do libraries at present distribute?
12. How do libraries at present distribute?
13. How do libraries at present distribute?
14. How do libraries at present distribute?
15. How do libraries at present distribute?
16. How do libraries at present distribute?
17. How do libraries at present distribute?
18. How do libraries at present distribute?
19. How do libraries at present distribute?
20. How do libraries at present distribute?

economy for the Government to educate the people. Certain selected publications should be automatically distributed to publicly used and publicly supported institutions qualified to disseminate such information successfully.

12. How will the proposed library information service result in bringing Government publications to the attention of the people?

By acting as a central Government information office and clearing house between Government offices and the libraries, which are the people's own educational extension centers. The office would prepare a card catalogue of the libraries of the United States with concise information concerning the community in which they are located. This list would be divided and subdivided in order to put into operation a selective distribution scheme. It would establish and maintain contact with Government offices. It would maintain a subject card catalogue, giving sources of information. It would send out frequent notices of current publications.

13. Why is it necessary to have an office function most satisfactorily?

In the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Why? Because it is an educational extension service working through educational institutions.

14. Why could this service not be carried on in the superintendent of documents office?

Because it is not the function of that office to conduct educational extension work.

15. What is the function of that office?

To sell printed matter with a price, and to attend to its legitimate business of shipping printed matter so that material will not arrive weeks and even months late.

16. Why does not this service belong in the Library of Congress?

It is not the function of that library to carry on an educational extension information service of the character outlined.

17. Is there anything now in operation corresponding to the suggested service?

No. Libraries have had little encouragement to use Government printed matter, because (1) it is almost never received while it is still current. (2) It is impossible for the librarian at a distance to know which of 200 or more offices to address for information on a given subject. (3) There is no up-to-date list of printed matter issued. (4) There is no library service in the Government with a director in charge, who understands the needs and possibilities of libraries and the kinds of printed matter which would be of use to them if properly advertised.

Other Speakers

Dorsey W. Hyde, librarian of the National Chamber of Commerce, representing the District of Columbia, and special libraries associations, spoke at the hearing on the need for the service from the point of view of the business man.

H. H. Meyer of the executive board of the American Library Association, said: "We have at present nothing on our list and nothing in contemplation that quite covers government documents, and we are very anxious to add this service, a service which is not now rendered librarians. We already have comprehensive catalogues and indexes to government documents, but they are very voluminous, and if you gentlemen have used them, you know how long it takes to go through them. Besides, they are always months late."

Joy E. Morgan, secretary of the National Education Association, spoke of the value of such a service to educators everywhere.

Luther Dickinson, library specialist in the War Department, said that the number of letters asking for information which were addressed to the wrong offices, proved daily the need for a clearing house.

The Commissioner of Education, Dr. John J. Tigert, having presented

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News of Freemasonry

Eastern Hemisphere

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE Duke of Portland, who has just completed his twenty-fifth year of office as Provincial Grand Master for Nottinghamshire, has been presented by the members of the province with his portrait painted by Richard Jack, R. A., which, after exhibition in next year's Royal Academy, will grace the walls of the Masonic Hall at Nottingham. His term of office is not a record, as one of his predecessors as Provincial Grand Master held the office for 37 years. In acknowledging the presentation, the Duke referred to the Masonic progress made in the province during the last quarter of a century. The number of lodges had increased from 18 to 43 and the number of members from 850 to 2529, while the number of votes in the Masonic institutions had grown from 1658 to 12,426. During the past year alone 2,3410 had been sent to those institutions from the province.

A Royal Arch Chapter has been inaugurated in connection with the Canada Lodge, and among the co-secrating officers were Sir John Ferguson and Lieut.-Col. Hamilton-Wedderburn, who recently formed part of the deputation from the Grand Lodge of England to the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario. Canadian good wishes were received on the occasion from Col. W. N. Ponton; W. W. Williamson, Grand Scribe of Quebec Royal Arch Masonry; John W. Logan of Nova Scotia; Berenice F. Porter of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; J. H. Winfield and J. C. Jones of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At the convocation of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, just held, charters were granted for chapters at Portobello, New Zealand; Burnie, Tasmania, and Trom, another proof of the desire of initiates to make progress in Freemasonry. A letter was read from D. A. Keddie declining with regret the appointment of Grand Scribe, to which he had recently been appointed in succession to Andrew A. Arbuthnot Murray.

The Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, Chao Hsin Chu, who has been addressing some Masonic gatherings here, is an ardent Freemason. He was initiated in the International Lodge No. 1, Peking, which owes its charter to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. At one gathering recently he said that the people of the West had a wrong idea of his countrymen. If they only knew them in person they would not believe them to be the terrible creatures so often depicted in cinema plays and sensational stories. The Chinese were human beings and China was a country of eastern culture.

John Bruce, an ex-bailie, an operative mason by trade and a former owner of Charleston quarry, has just

been presented by the members of Lodge Albert, No. 448, Loches, with an illuminated address in recognition of his services to Freemasonry. Fifty years ago Bailie Bruce was prominent in New York Freemasonry and on his return to his native land he was elected master of his lodge, a position he occupied for four years in succession. He is said to have been one of the pioneers in bringing the Mark degree from the United States to Portobello. His five sons were initiated in this lodge and three of them have succeeded their father in the Master's chair.

It is interesting to be assured on authority that Freemasonry is being carried on in Ireland on amicable lines and in Northern Ireland there are more Freemasons, in proportion to the population than in any other part of the Empire.

Application is to be made for a warrant for the Vaudeville Mark Lodge, the membership of which will consist of members of the variety profession.

The governors of the Shakespeare Memorial have received a donation of 10 guineas for the endowment fund from the York Lodge. This is the first Masonic contribution, and it is hoped that other lodges will not allow it to be the last.

Mr. Harrison, late United States Governor of Manila, has settled at Teanlich, in the north of Scotland, and has just been accorded a special welcome by the members of Avon Lodge, Alness. In a short speech he said he had been looking forward for 20 years to coming to Scotland to live. Speaking as a member of Lodge Manila No. 1, he said it would surprise the Avon members if they could attend a lodge in Manila. There were at least 100 races among the members, all as enthusiastic brethren as were to be found anywhere in the world. The Philippines are a land of the privileges of Freemasonry. It was a fact if it seemed incredible, that 25 years ago Freemasonry could not openly declare itself.

No fewer than 350,000 invitations have been sent out to English brethren to attend the festival to be held in aid of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. If only 1 per cent respond it will, of course, mean that more than one such festival must be held, since there is no hall in London that can accommodate 3500 diners at one and the same time. But it is anticipated that at least 5 per cent will favorably respond, and, in all probability, 10 per cent. It is therefore suggested that there should be a series of festivals presided over by the Grand Master, and though the effort might be a tax upon him it is thought that he would consolidate English Freemasonry as no other proposition could ever hope to do.

BELGIAN CREDIT TO BE RESTORED

Government Alarmed at Tendency to Speculate in Exchange

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—In the Senate a Socialist member has asked that the Prime Minister, M. Theunis, be questioned at once on the measures he is going to take to stop the falling of the franc and to put a stop to exchange speculations. M. Theunis has emphasized the point that the exchange question is a most complex one.

A few months ago the Government tried to stop the fluctuation of the Belgian franc and exchange speculations by forbidding exchange brokers and banks to sell foreign currency or securities without permission from the Minister of Finance. Persons wishing to buy pounds sterling, dollars or forins must state why they buy such currency, and where it is to be sent. For some time the fall of the Belgian franc has halted, but since all these regulations have become ineffective, speculation in exchange is going on more than ever before.

In Belgium at present the whole population seems to be affected by the speculative impulse, with the result

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that nearly everybody is buying or selling foreign exchange. In certain localities such as Hainaut, workmen themselves can be seen each day at the station waiting for the newspapers containing financial news to arrive from Brussels. Belgian stock and State shares are in disfavor, while industrial shares are eagerly sought.

The Government is becoming alarmed over the situation. It is felt in Government and financial circles that a means must be found to restore public confidence in Belgian credit.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS TO RAISE \$50,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence).—At a conference recently between J. A. Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, George A. Graham, Minister of Railways, and Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, arrangements were made for the issuing of a new \$50,000,000 loan for the railroad, under the auspices of the Department of Finance.

This is the second loan issued by the Dominion Government for the Canadian National since the last session of Parliament. In July a loan of \$22,500,000 was issued for the purchase of rolling stock, which with the issue now proposed, will make a total flotation of \$72,500,000 for the Canadian National during the parliamentary recess. Both loans were authorized by Parliament at its last session, but the time of issue has been left to the railway and governmental authorities.

The issue of bonds made last July was taken up by a Canadian syndicate of bond houses and was issued at 98 per cent. The rate of interest in the present case has not yet been fixed.

Two men maintained silence during the oil talkfest—Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and William E. Borah of Idaho. Each could have contributed something real to the discussion. It was "Fighting Bob," who early in 1923 blazed the trail which, he claimed, would reveal oil iniquities if it was followed long enough. Mr. Borah is at his best when battling over moral issues. He is certain to be heard from before the air is cleared.

The Farm Journal of Philadelphia is conducting a presidential preference straw-vote among its readers. Either the farmers don't know that Henry Ford has ceased to be a candidate, or don't care. For the fourth week in succession, Ford maintains his position in second place, next to Coolidge, leading McAdoo by a considerable margin. The President leads all other candidates comfortably, with 41 per cent of the total vote, and a 6 to 1 lead over Hiram Johnson. The results for four weeks are as follows:

Coolidge.....2162 Cox.....130
Ford.....218 Debs.....64
McAdoo.....218 Smith.....64
Carter.....361 Pinchot.....48
Johnson.....224 Underwood.....45
LaFollette.....223 Borah.....22
Bryan.....183 Lowden.....22
Rialston.....146 Atson.....22

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TWILIGHT TALES

The Frisky Typewriter

I HAVE a very frisky typewriter. Last spring I told you something about the way it behaved on the warm days. Today I told it and this is what happened.

When I went into my room, there stood the typewriter on the desk just as I had left it. It seemed quite as usual, except that I noticed the o and t were nudging each other. Then all the letters burst out into shrill laughter. I smiled at them and began to write, but all that those letters would write was—Tee-hee-hee! Tee-hee-hee! Tee-hee-hee! Tee-hee-hee!

I said: "Come now, I've got to get this story written tonight, so stop your giggling and let's get on."

They sobbed down at that, all but the i and the a, who started singing together and this was all I could get on the paper—La, la-la, la, la-la-la-la.

"Oh, do be quiet," I said. But they didn't listen to me a bit and suddenly the s shouted: "Take partners for the grand march!" And what should I see but all the letters on my typewriter, marching around the keyboard, two by two, like this—

rw
ut
da
fa
ja
kh
vi
bm
zn
zc and the
They did grand right and left and then came down the center like this—
eqwut
lypoda
fsjkh
blmxn
?zc and separated and
marched back—fsj kkh
lyp oda
eqw ut
nxm zc.I was
simply amazed, but when I sternly cried: "Stop," they scurried back to their places and seemed ready for business.

I started again—Once upon a time—then the letters began to play leap frog and the beginning of my story went flying across the page, like this—
Need point t imea ceon onup i
meat eonc nupo m eatl Once upon a time.

"If you don't behave," I said, "I shall get another typewriter and throw you all in the rubbish heap."

"Go back to your places," I begged, "for I must finish this." They crept back, all except the g and q, who couldn't get their curls untangled.

"Now," I said, "I shall begin all over again."

Once upon a time in the land where the sun always shines, there lived a man with three beautiful daughters. They were good girls and kept the house clean and bright for their father. One evening as they all sat round the fire sewing and listening to their father talk the door blew open and in walked a young man with a long yellow feather in his cap.

Suddenly the letters began to write by themselves. I let them alone and they finished the story this way:

"Good evening," said the stranger, "have you used Pears soap?"

They hadn't, so the three girls rushed down cellar and brought up tubs of water and whole barrels full of soap and began to scrub. They scrubbed the walls, and the ceiling, and the windows, and the cat, and the dishes, and the front walk, and the back steps, and their father's shiny bald head, and the turnips for supper. An when they were all finished, they tied their petticoats round their ankles and stood on their curly heads.

(Written by)
abdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Francis J. Kilkenny, investment banker of Chicago, who served as confidential secretary to three controllers of the currency and later was associated with Gen. Charles G. Dawes during the first year of the budget, has been renewing Washington ties. He has become a fervid apostle of thrift. He rejoices that a careful New Englander is now President of the United States. It is mainly in Calvin Coolidge's neck of the national woods that savings-deposit accounts are biggest. "In the New England states and their eastern neighbors," says Mr. Kilkenny, "there are little more than 10,000,000 savings-bank depositors with approximately \$6,300,000,000 to their credit. The thrift of the New Englander is proverbial, and, as money is power, the New England states wield a mighty influence in strengthening the American financial structure."

PARIS SHARE OF DIRECT TAXES
PARIS, Feb. 6.—The importance of Paris' contribution to the total direct tax revenue of the state is shown by figures just published for 1922. Out of a total of 2,572,000,000 francs Paris and suburbs comprised 381,000,000, or 14.8 per cent. The proportion is considered too high and proves that the tax collector is more active in Paris than elsewhere.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Men and Women Who Write

Edmund Gosse

By ERNEST REYS

THIRTY years ago or more, when my old acquaintance with Mr. Gosse began, he was still translator to the Board of Trade, and had rooms looking into Whitehall Gardens. These quarters had a pleasantly unofficial air, with many books in evidence, not all of which had to do with the trades contemplated by the government board. He must have been rather taken aback, on that first occasion, to find one more would-be litterateur added to the army of London scribes. He did remark, pretty ominously, on the perils of the pen as a means of livelihood, but he was not too fatally discouraging. What most impressed me was his familiarity with all the ins and outs of the Republic of Letters. At that period he was one of a group of young poets, including the late Austin Dobson, which was as lyrically efficient as any group we have today, although its practice of verse was set to a different measure. Swinburne was then in the height of his influence over the new poets, and the essay upon him by Mr. Gosse (in "Memories and Portraits") shows the younger man as an intimate admirer, if not an out-and-out disciple, of the older one.

In many ways that appreciation of Swinburne may count as an admirable example of Edmund Gosse's mode. True, it is longer than most of his essays in that kind; but it has just that mixture of direct distillation from life, with a certain literary aroma and relish of the subject, which gives it a characteristic savour to his critical discriminations. He used as title for one of his books the term "Kit-Kats," which exactly fits off the form of portrait, not too long-drawn, not too insistent, which enables him to picture the man, and at the same time by a few salient lines to suggest the milieu. In the Swinburne essay, he gives us a picture of the present scene of the poet with his hair, tawny mane of hair, little legs, and restless, expressive gestures. He cunningly contrives all through the account to keep this whimsical aristocratic gnome before us, and in this individualizing art lies the secret power of Mr. Gosse over his prose instrument. In his critical "Kit-Kats" there is a recall of R. L. Stevenson, under various aspects, which fairly makes him live again as he was in all the charm and precarious activity of his writing days. We see him first on board a steamer from the Hebrides, a young man of 20 or 21—"tall, preternaturally lean, with longish hair, and as restless and questing as a spaniel"; and six or seven years later, see him again in London in the congenial surroundings of the old Saville Club. "Louis," he says, "was a new but, in company with Mr. Lang, the thing then upon his head having lost the semblance of a human article of dress. Aided by a very civil rhymist, we suggested several hats and caps, and Louis at last seemed interested, but having presently hit upon one which appeared to us pleasing, we turned to inquire the price, and found that Louis had had the idea of parting with the shapeless object having proved too painful to be entertained."

When I try to conjure up his figure, I can see only a slight, lean lad, in a suit of blue sea-cloth, a black shirt, and a wisp of yellow carpet that did duty for a necktie. This was long his attire; persevered in to the anguish of his more conventional acquaintances. I have a ludicrous memory of going, in 1873, to buy him a new hat, in company with Mr. Lang, the thing then upon his head having lost the semblance of a human article of dress. Aided by a very civil rhymist, we suggested several hats and caps, and Louis at last seemed interested, but having presently hit upon one which appeared to us pleasing, we turned to inquire the price, and found that Louis had had the idea of parting with the shapeless object having proved too painful to be entertained."

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remarkable monograph on that playwright. Temperamentally, he is still close to the poets and prosateurs of France; he has as ready an understanding of the verse of José-Maria de Heredia as of the subtle prose of André Gide. But there is no doubt, I think, that in all his prose work it is that feeling for the personal trait, the living accent, the actual presence of the man or the woman behind the writer or the historic figure, which puts the salt, the keener condiment, into his page. When he conjures up Walter Pater, he looks behind the Oxford don and the author of "Marius the Epicurean," and shows him emerging for a moment on the London scene, "flashing forth at a private view of the Royal Academy in a new hat and a silk tie of brilliant apple-green." Or, if it is a case of Tennyson, he gets a keener stroke of portraiture by a first glimpse of the poet among the Roman emperors at the British Museum, as august and imperial in mien as any of them.

In the full appraisal of Edmund Gosse, one ought to mention his biographies on the larger scale, and notably his book on Jeremy Taylor. But good as these are, sympathetically wrought, rarely considered, they can hardly be compared with the book in which he turns aside from literature as an avowed subject to the sharper claims of life itself. The book "Father and Son," in which he has made a personal testament of his own experience, and drawn his own likeness as a child and a small boy, behind that of his singular father, is on the whole the most original thing he has achieved. It adds a new document to the chequered history of our unaccountable human nature. When the

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To him the East—and how he traveled!—Africa, China, Japan, the South Seas, Egypt, Persia, he had visited most of them by the time he was 29—was like a dearly loved friend, whom he desired only to be

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other day, at the Marlborough Club, an old friend asked him which of his books contained most of himself. He replied, with conviction, "Oh, 'Father and Son.'" That story, of a small boy's dreadful lot in the hands of two loving and misunderstanding parents, as he sits for hours, his cheek pressed against the window-pane, longing for an onlooker or a dog to go by, can only be compared in its humor and pity to the earlier parts of "David Copperfield" or "Jane Eyre." The episode of Mary Fawcett and the blowing out of the candles, and her flight into the street with the wondering boy, is in its way a perfect piece of narrative, just as lightly touched with phantasy as any true reminiscence of childhood, written by an imaginative recorder, ought to be. It would be unfair to say that all the accomplished poetry that counts in Edmund Gosse's achievement was only a stringent discipline to prepare him for the writing of prose. But the insight, the certainty of phrase, and the gleam from a plane not prosaic, which give a note of surprise so often to his essays, might almost be ascribed to his early addiction to the other art. This may seem a trifle far-fetched; but, if his readers will turn again to his tribute to Toru Dutt, the wonderful young Indian poet, or to some current article from his pen, as in that of the comrade-in-letters, Austin Dobson, they will see that those pages could never have been written, unless their writer had, like Elia, and other essayists, been a verse-man before he arrived at prose. It is 10 years since Mr. Gosse spoke on the future of English poetry before the English Association, and echoed Hazlitt's phrase, that "poetry is a mysterious thing." In nothing is it more mysterious, we may reflect, than in its commerce with "the other harmony of prose."

Un Jeune Officier Pauvre

Pierre Loti

The names of Chateaubriand, the most conspicuous French man of letters in the First Empire, and of Pierre Loti, hardly less distinguished 100 years later, will always be coupled together. There is reason sufficient for this connection, and yet in character, purpose and experience the two men were continuously unlike. Ambition, of the kind which was Chateaubriand's, never touched Loti. Chateaubriand inherited to the full the French literary tradition, to write political brochures, and since his views were useful propaganda to the reigning power—Louis XVIII declared that his pamphlet in 1814, "Bonaparte and the Bourbons," was of as much value to him as 100,000 men—he became for a time a greatly honored royalist. Yet Chateaubriand is remembered for the things which have brought Loti enduring fame—for a marvelous gift in the delineation of nature.

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with, whose every fleeting expression and mannerism and characteristic was of absorbing, of never waning interest.

These pages from the intimate Diary of Pierre Loti, written between 1870 and 1878, when the young sailor was visiting those places which he was to render famous by his pen, how glad we are that they were withheld, to form now, after all these years, another volume of exquisite pictures! We find ourselves transported back into the pages of "Aziyade" and "Re-flets de la Route Sombre," and once again we meet that simple, honest sailor who, despite his inarticulateness, we had learned to know so well, Mon Frère Yves.

It has been said of Loti: "He does not study, he feels." Nature was indeed to him an inspiration, and quite naturally with exquisite comprehension, with innate tenderness, he described what he saw, a bird on the wing, the sea, the sky, the moon's "rosy glow upon the sand, the trails of silver on the gloomy waters of the river," these were the things which he could not see nor write of, without profound emotion. We cannot but sympathize, even while we smile, at the letter written by his mother, gently complaining that he gave them in his letters no news of the condition of affairs in the East where he was stationed, nor of his captain and his fellow-officers on the boat. It was, however, not to concern himself with such mundane matters as these that the future author of the "Pêcheur d'Islande" had become, "Un Jeune Officier Pauvre." E. F. H.

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A Bundle of Civil War Papers

Some Memories of the Civil War

Together with an Appreciation of the Career and Character of Maj. Gen. Israel Putnam, by Putnam's Son, G. H. Putnam.

The portrait of George Haven Putnam, first lieutenant and adjutant, 176th Regiment, New York Volunteers, taken in 1863, and appearing as a frontispiece to "Some Memories of the Civil War," looks almost quaint by comparison with the uniformed figures of the present. Fashion has changed in this matter, as it had changed since the time of Major Israel Putnam, whose birthplace in Danvers, Mass., was last September marked by a proper tablet, the inscription on the tablet concluding the volume here under consideration. The address on that occasion was made by the man who wore the uniform of 1863, and is here added to the nine papers that make up the bulk of the book. The titles of these papers include the scope and interest of the book—"Some Memories of the Civil War," "Abraham Lincoln and the Fight for the Maintenance of the Republic," "Jefferson Davis, in the Light of History," "The Men Behind the Guns," "The London 'Times' and the American Civil War," "The Battle of Cedar Creek," "An Incident of the Civil War," "General Grant," "Letters from a Virginia Prison, 1864-65," and "Israel Putnam." The incident of the war that Major Putnam recalls was strikingly dramatic and significant—a choice of roads after the eight-day combat of Grant's army in the wilderness. One road, the road to the left, led to rest and recuperation (such pause having been the practice of the army of the Potomac in previous campaigns when there had been no substantial gain after several days' fighting); the other, "the road to the right," meant a continuation of these risks, more broken nights and toilsome days. The troops might well have looked with eagerness for a chance for a break in their tremendous exertions.

When, however, the brigade guidons were, under the direction of the command, thrown forward on the road leading to the right—the road that meant further fighting, further fatigue, continued peril—a shout of approval went up from the boys of the first brigade which rolled backward through the column for the 30 miles of its extension to the westward. Through all the divisions went the word, "We are going on to Richmond. There is to be no break in the campaign." The boys accepted with full approval the policy of their persistent and forceful commander which was, as he had reported to the President, "to fight it out on this line if it took all summer."

These papers are all interesting, helpful to a comprehension of American history, and presented from a point of view that is not concerned with interpreting events to expound hitherto hidden meanings. One is reminded of a recent volume which laid stress on the nordic character of the south as the impelling force that produced the Civil War; but to Major Putnam the Civil War was the out-

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come of the institution of slavery, and he sets forth clearly the steps that objectively led up to it. Despite all that has been written about Lincoln—perhaps because so much has been written—his account of the man, his environment, and his work will add clearness to a good many readers' mental pictures of the great President. This, too, might be said of his paper on Grant. Taken all in all, the book makes vivid and understandable the Civil War period, both in its internal and external aspects, the problems of the Government, the help of civilians, and the attitude of foreign nations.

The inclusion of the paper on Israel Putnam gives the book, though it comes at the end rather than the beginning, a longer historical perspective than would otherwise be the case. It is well to be reminded of "the blunt and sturdy Putnam," as Captain Rogers called him when the Colonials were campaigning around Lake George in the French and Indian War, of the times in which he lived, and the part he played in the Revolution. Without such intention on the part of the author, as one may believe, his paper on Putnam gives the book a background for the sequence of events that led up to the Civil War and determined the permanency of the Nation that the Revolutionary War had established.

It would be quite comfortably traditional to remark the clarity of taste and latitude of dimension which is in this book. But Braithwaite's "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1923" (this is the eleventh annual issue) is more than a mere equation of the year's output. It is more than an index, however loud the thunder. It is a process and a system and a salvaging. It means that the stuff which, during 12 months or so, has modeled or yawped its way into the periodical literature of the United States is now at length rendered into Caesar, subjected to the seal and scrutiny of a critic and poet; it also means that we have finally at our service—and serviceable it must be—some sort of idea of the direction poetry is taking, some view, some vision, wide enough, competent enough, definitive enough, of the trend and movement and meaning of American magazine verse.

Now magazine verse is hardly to be considered as a desperate and perplexing ritual, arrantly tedious, quotidian, detailed with increasing and irritating emphasis on the temperature charts of the annual or the semi-annual or whatever the collection of poems may care to call itself. Magazine poetry is no longer ignored.

It is not strange that Conrad, the Anglized Pole who gave up country and career to take up his chances on the sea, should be acclaimed as the greatest living English novelist. For he writes of the things which he himself has experienced—of landing cargoes, ruling crews, managing and navigating vessels, of far voyages in strange seas. He uses his adventures as a basis for his romances. He knows the sea and he knows human nature at first hand, through suffering and sympathetic observation. With unerring insight, and a delicacy and balance that rival Dickens and Thackeray, he writes of strong men and strong passions. Ships and seamen in his tales stand for the indomitable spirit in man that will not yield to fear and omens of destruction. The struggles he pictures become the fable of man's struggle with seemingly overwhelming enemies.

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Dramatic Scenes—Much Hard Fact
Conrad, who has long known and loved the sea, writes of her moods, of her anger when the winds lash her, of the fear of her, of the men in the good ships that sail her, and sometimes go down in her, of their ways, their rugged courage, the various phases of the lives they live. There are sentiment, romance, flashes of humor, glimpses of men that are sharp as etchings, many real dramatic scenes and much hard fact, and through all his pages the sound of the sea.

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Some Jottings Literary

THE Duttons have in hand, for early publication, "W. H. Hudson: A Portrait," by Mr. Morley Roberts, Mr. Hudson's friend during 40 years. "Letters to Edward Garnett," for example, which the Duttons have issued recently, showed Mr. Hudson chiefly as reader and critic of contemporary literature. While that was perhaps a new angle to American readers, Mr. Roberts' book will be a still fresher contribution to their understanding of a unique personality.

There has just come from the Oxford University Press another book on Shakespeare, when one imagined that there would be scarcely room for it on the packed shelves. It is "Shakespeare, the Man and His Stage," by E. A. G. Lamborn and G. B. Harrison. In plan it is unusually simple and comprehensive. The few established facts of his life are given in straightforward fashion; the more persistent of the legends are set forth too. By depicting the customs and manners of Shakespeare's age, the authors throw a light on the playwright which undoubtedly casts out shadows of suspicion as to a lack in his equipment to have produced the dramas credited

to him. There are articles which point out the conditions in the theater and the materials with which Shakespeare worked. One fact seems clear from the reading of this book, that there exists no reason why Shakespeare should not have written the plays which are the greatest glory of the English stage.

Certain of the critics appear unaware of the fact that "Henry Brocken" is not a new work of Mr. Walter de la Mare's. This remarkable novel, of which Mr. Knopf of New York has just brought out a new edition, was first published in 1904. Its publication in New York follows hard upon that of his distinguished anthology, "Come Hither," sponsored by the same publishing house.

George Blake Dexter, author of "The Lure of Amateur Collecting," published by Little, Brown & Co., is one of those fortunate individuals who smell out rarities at whatever distance and bear down upon them unhesitatingly. Wherever he is, the local antique shop lures him. Not long ago, when he was motoring through Vermont, he visited a shop famous for its early Colonial collection. The dealer, apologized for the fact that his stock was low, a quantity of pieces having been purchased by one man. "A fine car drove up to the door," he said, "and a man got out. He had been attracted by a solid mahogany table, with twisted legs, in the window. He asked the price, and when I told him, he said: 'I'll take it.' Then he asked the prices of two two-foot bureaus, and a number of the best pieces I had on hand; and as fast as I quoted the prices, he replied: 'I'll take it.' I thought he was rather easy. Then, he sat down and made out a check for the whole amount, saying, as he handed it to me: 'You can wait to see if this is all right before you ship the things.' I looked at the check. It was signed 'Henry Ford.' I shipped those things to Dearborn, Michigan, where Mr. Ford is restoring his mother's house, and furnishing it as near as possible to the way it was furnished when he was a boy."

There are some interesting titles on the advance spring and summer list of The Century Company. Of travel books there are many, it appears. We note "In and Under Mexico," by Ralph McAllister Ingersoll, "Two Thousand Miles Through Chile," by Earl Chapin May, "New Mexico and Pueblo," by Charles F. Lummis, "Camera Trails in Africa," by Martin Johnson, "The Lake Superior Country," by T. Morris Longstreth, and "To Lhasa in Disguise," by William Montgomery McGovern.

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Princeton Club	7	3
Harvard Club	7	3
Crescent A. C.	5	5
D. K. E. Club	5	4
Vale Club	4	6
Montclair A. C.	4	6
New York A. C.	4	6
Heights Casino	0	10

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The leader of the Class B squash tennis team championship, the Columbia University Club, dropped back a point in this year's race yesterday, when the Yale Club, which

has shown great improvement in recent matches, won their match by a score of 5 to 2. This enabled the Harvard Club, and the Princeton Club, who are tied for second place, to gain the right to meet each other in the fourth match, which went as both won, the fourth match went to New York Athletic Club, who defeated the Crescent Athletic Club, 4 to 3, thus pushing the Brooklyn aggregation still farther down the scale. Harvard Club won from Montclair Athletic Club, 5 to 2, while Princeton Club, the present champions, disposed of Heights Casino, 6 to 1, with a substantial margin.

able to win his match on the Yale Club courts, after a slow start, from D. McK. Biodeg, but the next five players of the Columbia team lost in order, as follows: W. Brown, a new player, a right-hander, managed to win from J. H. Vincent, who has been off the list for most of the season. W. D. L. Starbuck put up a little fight against C. F. Neave, but lost in the final game, after tying the score at 13-all, and fighting on the final point for several innings. The summary:

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated W. McK. Biodeg, Yale Club, 15, 15-3, 15-2.

Arthur Goldberg, Yale Club, defeated W. McK. Biodeg, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 18-17.

A. G. Gulliver, Yale Club, defeated A. S. McK. Biodeg, Columbia University Club, 15-10, 18-18.

C. F. Neave, Yale Club, defeated W. D. L. Starbuck, Columbia University Club, 15-10, 18-18.

16-18, 15-6, 13-17.
Lambert, Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated Harvard, Columbia University Club, 15-13, 15-13.
A. G. Hardy, Yale Club, defeated Harold Kellock, Columbia University Club, 15-3, 15-13.
W. B. Brown, Columbia University Club, defeated J. H. Vincent, Yale Club, 17-15, 15-13.
M. Phinney, the Harvard leader, won his match from R. E. Hughes of Montclair by default, but most of his associates had hard battles to win from their opponents. H. F. Wolf accounted for one of Montclair's victories by defeating Grover O'Neill in a well-played game, while the other went to R. B. Luchars, who took the measure of the Harvard leader. The player who has made a good showing in the earlier matches of the season. The summary:

M. M. Phinney, Harvard Club, defeated
R. E. Hughes, Montclair A. C., by default.
10-15, 13-15, 13-15.
Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 15-
12-12.
J. A. Miltholland, Harvard Club, de-
feated J. G. Waldron, Montclair A. C.,
15-3, 15-8.
E. R. Brumley, Harvard Club, defeated
B. H. O'Connor, Montclair A. C., 15-8,
15-8.
W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard Club, de-
feated F. A. Sells, Montclair A. C.,
10-15, 13-13, 13-11.
G. H. Henderson, Harvard Club, de-
feated C. C. Halsey, Montclair A. C.,
15-0, 15-8.
B. Luchner, Montclair A. C., defeated
R. Schmitt, Knollensberg, Harvard Club,

The leader of the New York Athletic Club team, F. M. Loughman, accounted for the defeat of the New York team when he defeated C. W. Fyfe, the Crescent star, at the top of the list, while the substitution of two players on the visiting team accounted for two of their losses, when J. C. Fredwell defeated the Boston player, while substituting for R. F. De Voe, while the veteran N. P. Torrance accounted for Chapman Ropes, who replaced J. L. Egan. The summary:

F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., defeated C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., 15-2, 9-15, 15-9.

M. M. Sterling, New York A. C., defeated Donald Bellows, Crescent A. C., 15-10, 15-9.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated James Butler Jr., New York A. C., 15-19, 15-12.

W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., defeated F. P. Cypriot, Crescent A. C., 10-15, 15-5, 15-12.

W. H. Grace, Crescent A. C., defeated Chapman Ropes, New York A. C., 15-7, 15-9.

W. A. Dalton, New York A. C., defeated N. J. Ivins, Jr., Crescent A. C., 15-10, 15-12.

T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent A. C., defeated J. S. Casey, New York A. C., 15-5, 15-3.

Richardson Pratt accounted for the only victory of the Heights Casino team, when he won from the usually dependable Jarvis Cronwell, by a top heavy score, 15-3, 15-6. Several of

the other matches were unusually close. The summary:

R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated R. L. Carter, Heights Casino, 3-15, 15-9, 15-13.

Richardson Pratt, Heights Casino, defeated Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club, 15-13, 15-6.

Alvin Breckenridge, Princeton Club, defeated R. T. Birdsall, Heights Casino, 12-15, 15-9, 15-4.

A. M. Kidder, Princeton Club, defeated Charles Hearn Jr., Heights Casino, 15-16, 15-12.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated R. L. Brown, Heights Casino, 15-8, 15-12.

E. S. Lloyd, Princeton Club, defeated E. S. Vollmer, Heights Casino, 15-10, 15-13.

P. W. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated

IMPORTANT SKATING DATES ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The international indoor speed skating championships will be held in St. John, N. R., on Feb. 25, 26, and 27. It was announced yesterday by J. K. Savage, president of the International Skating Union. He said the start of the American national championships in Saratoga Springs had been set back one day to Feb. 14, because of the late arrival of the American Olympic skaters from abroad.

Other important skating dates, he

announced, include the Canadian skating championships at Toronto, Feb. 8 and 9; New Jersey state championships at Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 9 and 10, and the Metropolitan championships at New Rochelle, Feb. 12.

TO RECONSIDER DRAFT QUESTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The International Baseball League will reconsider the draft question at its annual schedule meeting today, Monday, at its annual meeting today, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at the Waldorf-Astoria. It is expected that it will follow other class A organizations and subject itself to a modified form of the practice as the American Association, Pacific Coast and National Association. Opposition is particularly from Baltimore, is expected by advocates of the draft.

The leader of the New York Athletic Club team, F. M. Loughman, accounted for the victory of his associates, when he defeated C. W. Fyfe, the Crescent star, at the top of the list, while the substitution of two players on the visit-

line team accounted for two of their losses, when J. C. Tredwell defeated James Butler Jr., who was substituted for R. F. De Voe, while the veteran N. F. Torrance accounted for Chapman Ropes, who replaced J. L. Egan. The summary:

F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., defeated C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., 15-2, 9-15, 15-7.

Charles Spirling, New York A. C., defeated Donald Bellows, Crescent A. C., 15-8, 15-12.

M. M. Sterling, New York A. C., defeated Donald Bellows, Crescent A. C., 15-6, 15-12.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated James Butler Jr., New York A. C., 15-10, 15-5.

W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., defeated E. E. Cypiot, Crescent A. C., 10-15, 15-10, 15-12.

N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., defeated Chapman Ropes, New York A. C., 15-7, 15-9.

W. A. Dalton, New York A. C., defeated J. W. Ivins, Jr., Crescent A. C., 13-10, 15-7.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The International Baseball League will reconsider the draft question at its annual schedule meeting here, Monday, Feb. 12, the league said, with the prospect that it will follow other class AA organizations and subject itself to the same draft practice as the American Association, Pacific Coast and Three-Base leagues have done. Opposition to the draft, however, is expected by advocates of the draft.

IMPORTANT SKATING

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need in the line of
Sportswear and
sports equip-
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be found
at

*"Sportswomen's
Headquarters"*

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Annual American Exhibition
at the Pennsylvania Academy

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.
Special Correspondence
NO EXHIBITION can exceed in
artistic vision the vision of its hanging
committee. A comprehensive
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tion to Arthur Lee, for his marble
Tones.
The Locust Club medal, carrying with
it the purchase of the picture selected
by Richard H. Miller for his interior
study, "Sunbath."
DOROTHY GRAFF.

"The Making of a Man"

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Carnegie Theater,
Feb. 3. "When a Man's a Man," a motion
picture from Harold Bell Wright's
novel, directed by Edward F. Cline.

Once more the story of a city man's
rejuvenation in the "great outdoors"
comes unabashed to the screen. Since
it is under the auspices of America's
million-dollar novelist, it will unquestion-
ably be received with rejoicing by
great multitudes. Whatever his literary
qualities, when boiled down for
motion picture consumption, they pro-
duce just average scenario and no more.

The story concerns the hero's emer-
gence from life of late rising, sunken
bathos and obsequious valets to the
rigors and endurance of cattle ranching,
and the tailor's dummy of part one
becomes the intrepid cowboy of the
finale with a true motion picture pre-
cision. All this time he has cherished
the image of the beautiful young lady
who turned him down because he was
no little of a man, yet in the end Mr.
Wright asks him to be more than neces-
sarily manly by having to forego the
expected reward for his successful
metamorphosis. When he finally meets
the girl of his choice he finds that she
has turned to another, but just before
turning to ride away into the sunset, he
has at least the satisfaction of hearing her
say, "My, what a man you are now!"

Mr. Wright aims to please the greatest
number in his broad and obvious char-
acterizations and he is generous with
plot, heart interest, and comedy. John
Bowers and Margaret De La Motte
head a well chosen cast.
R. F.

Paintings by John F. Folinsbee
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Just now
at the Frick Collection, a group of
recent canvases by John F. Folinsbee
is attracting admirers of the conservative
school of American landscape painting.
His work continues to grow more
mature in style and achievement.
Two recent popular concerts were
distinguished by soloists that merit a
word of praise. The first was Miss
Ruth Breton, violinist, of Louisville,
Ky. She is a pupil of Leopold Auer,
and is already a remarkable executant.
With a big, pure, rich tone, she gave a
really distinguished performance of the
Tchaikovsky concerto.

The second soloist worthy of mention
was Horace White, who played Liszt's
E flat major concerto for pianoforte.
Though the pianist is blind, the work
was played not only with impeccable
accuracy, but with beauty and fine
conception.
E. R. C.

Carl Flesch in Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (Special
Correspondence).—Carl Flesch greatly
delighted his 3000 hearers at a concert
of the Philadelphia Society by playing
two violin concertos with the fine or-
chestra, under Josef Pasternack. These
concertos were Mozart's in A major and
Paganini's in D major. As if this contri-
bution to the program were not
enough, he returned to the platform on
the crest of a tidal tumult of applause
and cheering, and added two movements
from the Siciliano and the Gigue (or
Bach's sonata in G minor for unaccom-
panied violin).

Mr. Flesch is about to become a tem-
porary resident of this city, since he is
to hold master-classes for 10 weeks at
the Settlement Music School established by
Mrs. Edward Bok's munificence. He
had a conquering hero's welcome from
those who, to the extent indicated, are
to be his fellow-citizens. The Mozart
score, limpid, lucid, and in its very
simplicity a sure medium to disclose
any littleness of soul or meanness of

employment the native flowers in design. In
the last half century Italy's great
painters Mantegna, Lippi, Botticelli,
and Ghirlandajo are said to have
influenced the designs. Broussaie and
Scutari used velvet patterns and out-
lined the designs, a fashion adopted by
weavers in Italy and Spain.

French designers produced the gayest
brocades and revealed in the art as silk
threads became more plentiful fore-
shadowing the future of Lyons and the
coming of the age of machinery in
which production overlooked quality
and the surpassing beauty of the art of
the brocade when men's hands worked
the looms.

The Middle Ages knew the secrets of
fine dyes. Rarely today do we find such
blue, green, red, yellow, red, brown,
purple or lovely secondary tones, and
the whites have a quality unusual. Be-
tween the Japanese priests' robes and
the European work is a wide difference,
although in surveying the collection as
a whole, the eye of the brocade has
power to assert itself.

From the Boston Museum of Fine
Arts is a group of 25 pieces of brocade
of Persian and Italian sixteenth and
seventeenth century looms.
L. M. McC.

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Music News and Reviews

Russian Program Given
by St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4 (Special Cor-
respondence).—The tenth St. Louis
Symphony program (Jan. 31-Feb. 1)
was devoted to the Russians, as fol-
lows:

Rachmaninoff, Symphony in E Minor, No.
2, Op. 27.
Rimsky-Korsakoff, excerpts from "Le Coq
d'Or": (a) Introduction, (b) Cortège
(c) Nocturne, (d) Dance (first time in St.
Louis).
Liaffoff, "Kikimora," a legend for or-
chestra, Op. 43.
Glasounoff, Valse de Concert, Op. 47.

These amazing Russians! Original-
ity, individuality, and vision they pos-
sess in large degree. The Symphony
No. 2 of Rachmaninoff is a big concep-
tion. The man has the boldness and
vigor of Tchaikowsky, but lacks that
composer's striking individuality of me-
lodic outline. His thought is profound,
but not sad and tragic like that of his
great predecessor.

Rimsky-Korsakoff is not unduly pre-
fected, but is supremely endowed with
pictorial imagination. Rudolph Ganz,
conductor of the orchestra, understands
the Russians and presents their exotic
beauties with no uncertain hand.

Liaffoff is another genius; fantastic,
a magician; kin to Rimsky-Korsakoff.
Glasounoff's volutes are not his most
original writing, but the Op. 47 gave
variety to an already varied program.

After the enchantment, the splendor,
the symphony of Rachmaninoff lifts itself
in memory with colossal and noble pro-
portions, a work set apart. He is un-
doubtedly one of the greatest of the
Russian composers.

The orchestra played with rare
beauty, and an approach to perfection.
Mr. Ganz wisely planned without a
solist; in this instance, the intrusion of
soloists of style and achievement marred
the artistic unity of the whole.

Two recent popular concerts were
distinguished by soloists that merit a
word of praise. The first was Miss
Ruth Breton, violinist, of Louisville,
Ky. She is a pupil of Leopold Auer,
and is already a remarkable executant.

With a big, pure, rich tone, she gave a
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French designers produced the gayest
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coming of the age of machinery in
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Music News and Reviews

Russian Program Given
by St. Louis Orchestra

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Glasounoff, Valse de Concert, Op. 47.

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Ky. She is a pupil of Leopold Auer,
and is already a remarkable executant.

With a big, pure, rich tone, she gave a
really distinguished performance of the
Tchaikovsky concerto.

The second soloist worthy of mention
was Horace White, who played Liszt's
E flat major concerto for pianoforte.
Though the pianist is blind, the work
was played not only with impeccable
accuracy, but with beauty and fine
conception.
E. R. C.

Carl Flesch in Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (Special
Correspondence).—Carl Flesch greatly
delighted his 3000 hearers at a concert
of the Philadelphia Society by playing
two violin concertos with the fine or-
chestra, under Josef Pasternack. These
concertos were Mozart's in A major and
Paganini's in D major. As if this contri-
bution to the program were not
enough, he returned to the platform on
the crest of a tidal tumult of applause
and cheering, and added two movements
from the Siciliano and the Gigue (or
Bach's sonata in G minor for unaccom-
panied violin).

Mr. Flesch is about to become a tem-
porary resident of this city, since he is
to hold master-classes for 10 weeks at
the Settlement Music School established by
Mrs. Edward Bok's munificence. He
had a conquering hero's welcome from
those who, to the extent indicated, are
to be his fellow-citizens. The Mozart
score, limpid, lucid, and in its very
simplicity a sure medium to disclose
any littleness of soul or meanness of

employment the native flowers in design. In
the last half century Italy's great
painters Mantegna, Lippi, Botticelli,
and Ghirlandajo are said to have
influenced the designs. Broussaie and
Scutari used velvet patterns and out-
lined the designs, a fashion adopted by
weavers in Italy and Spain.

French designers produced the gayest
brocades and revealed in the art as silk
threads became more plentiful fore-
shadowing the future of Lyons and the
coming of the age of machinery in
which production overlooked quality
and the surpassing beauty of the art of
the brocade when men's hands worked
the looms.

The Middle Ages knew the secrets of
fine dyes. Rarely today do we find such
blue, green, red, yellow, red, brown,
purple or lovely secondary tones, and
the whites have a quality unusual. Be-
tween the Japanese priests' robes and
the European work is a wide difference,
although in surveying the collection as
a whole, the eye of the brocade has
power to assert itself.

From the Boston Museum of Fine
Arts is a group of 25 pieces of brocade
of Persian and Italian sixteenth and
seventeenth century looms.
L. M. McC.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC HAS EARNINGS OF NEARLY \$12 SHARE

Gross in 1923 Largest in History—Best Net Profits Since 1917

Southern Pacific Railway closed 1923 with gross earnings of \$287,504,634, the largest in its history, and the largest balance per share for its stock since 1918.

The gain in gross over 1922 was \$24,685,465, or 9.4 per cent. The nearest approach to last year's gross was in 1920, in the fall of which the general rate increases went into effect.

Net operating income of \$54,328,023, gained \$8,005,177, or 17.3 per cent over that of 1922, and was the largest since 1917. It exceeded by \$3,856,870 the net operating income of 1918, one of Southern Pacific's best years.

Large Share Earnings

Allowing for approximately the same nonoperating income and fixed charges as in 1922, the balance applicable to the stock would be approximately \$11.80 a share on the \$344,380,905 stock outstanding. In 1922 earnings were equivalent to \$9.47 a share on \$344,380,905 stock outstanding, and in 1921, \$8.93 a share on \$342,875,400 stock.

On the basis of its own operations in 1923, irrespective of federal compensation or Government guarantee, Southern Pacific would not have fully earned its 6 per cent dividend. Actual earnings would have been equal to about \$2.93, but with compensation and guaranty, it was able to show the equivalent of \$10.56 a share.

In 1918, on the basis of its own operations, Southern Pacific showed \$14.22 a share for its stock, but the outstanding amount was smaller than at present.

In 1917, the system's best year, earnings of about \$18 a share were reported. The amount of stock then outstanding was \$272,823,406. Southern Pacific's stock has been gradually increased through bond conversions. The increase since 1917 has been approximately 26.2 per cent.

Bond Conversions

All but \$3,185,500 of the convertible \$55,000,000 authorized to the extent of \$55,000,000, due July 1, 1924, have been converted. Before segregation of the oil properties of Southern Pacific and the formation of Pacific Oil Company, Southern Pacific stock sold at a premium and bond conversions into stock at par were stimulated by rights accruing to stockholders.

Since 1921 there have been no further conversions, and the balance expires June 1 next, hence there is unlikely to be further increase of Southern Pacific stock on that account.

As a 6 per cent issue, showing a wide margin of earnings over dividend requirements, the stock at \$8 is selling to return the high yield of 6.8 per cent.

The following shows a comparison of Southern Pacific's results for the last six years, with 1923 surplus, after charges and earnings per share estimated:

Estimated.

CANADIAN AUTO EXPORTS GAIN

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—An important increase in Canada's truck and automobile business is shown by trade figures for 1923. During the year 12,429 trucks, valued at \$4,503,000, went out of the country, compared with 2564 trucks, valued at \$1,094,000 in 1922. In the same period, 57,841 automobiles, valued at \$2,925,000, were exported, compared with 35,394, valued at \$2,105,000, in 1922.

In British Columbia, 5000 more automobiles were licensed in 1923 than in 1922. In Alberta, registrations increased 1250; Saskatchewan increased 2500 motor cars. Manitoba will show a small increase in 1923, compared with an increase of 1775 in 1922 over 1921.

PRESSED STEEL CAR HAS GOOD PROFITS

Pressed Steel Car Company for the year ended Dec. 31, reports net earnings of \$1,706,861 after charges, compared with a deficit of \$341,688 in 1922, or \$5.65 a share on the common in 1923, compared with a deficit of \$3.41 a share in 1922.

Income account compared as follows:

	1922	1923
Operating profit	\$2,191,061	\$3,810,606
Other income	\$608,913	\$688,918
Total income	\$2,800,000	\$4,500,000
Depreciation, etc.	\$1,093,112	\$400,000
Surplus	\$1,706,861	\$3,810,606

*Includes \$579,750 sundry adjustments and transfer of miscellaneous account. After taxes, \$1,706,861, after interest on \$5,000,000 bond issue.

DIVIDENDS

Gould Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15, 1924, on stock of record Feb. 15, 1924. Common is payable March 11 to stock of record Feb. 15, 1924.

Whitman Mills of New Bedford, declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Vacuum Oil declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common and regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, both payable March 20 to stock of record March 5. Three months' stock of record March 5, declared, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents.

Wahl Company declared the quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Guantanamo Sugar declared the regular quarterly \$2 preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Greenfield Coal Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Hartman Corporation declared the regular quarterly \$1 dividend on the new capitalization, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Century Mills declared the regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Homestead Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 60 cents, payable Feb. 25 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Ludlow Manufacturing Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Baltimore Gas Appliances & Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent on the common stock, a 16 2/3 per cent stock dividend and regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred. All are payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

LARGE INCREASE IN UNFILLED STEEL TONNAGE POSSIBLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A substantial increase in unfilled orders of United States Steel as of Jan. 31, last, will be shown in a statement to be issued next Saturday.

It is estimated in reliable quarters that the gain could easily reach between 300,000 and 400,000 tons, bringing the total unfilled orders to between 4,750,000 and 4,850,000 tons, the largest since September.

It may be necessary to make a revision of these estimates later in the week, but at present the figures mentioned are the best estimates being made in trade circles.

Such a large increase will come as a big surprise to many who have been talking of a large total, but who have not expected much more than 100,000 to 150,000 tons increase. In December the corporation reported a gain of 75,765 tons. This was the first increase reported since March 31, 1923.

Two factors will contribute to the expected good showing for January. First, and most important, was the decided increase in new business which started after the first week of the month, and continued right through to the end. The second influence which will aid in bringing about a big increase was a reduction in shipments during the month.

CALUMET & HECLA REPORTS DEFICIT

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company reports for the four months ended December, 1923, an operating loss of \$596,497 before dividends. This is after depreciation and depletion charge of \$1,319,930. Before the latter charge there was a surplus of \$723,433.

Omitting the depreciation and depletion charge, the surplus for the 2,005,502 shares of \$25 par stock was \$723,433, equal to 36 cents a share, compared with 50 cents a share paid in dividends, leaving a deficit of \$279,315 after dividends.

Including depletion and depreciation the deficit after dividends was \$1,599,248. The 27,556,000 pounds of copper produced in the four months averaged 6,881,500 pounds a month.

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

25 First Nat Bank Boston 320-319 1/2, off 1/4
10 Second Nat Bank Boston 333 1/2, up 1/4
10 Commonwealth At Nat Bank 20 1/2, up 1/4
10 Conn Mills 1st pf 75 1/2
10 Connecticut Mills 2d pf 25
10 Eastern Water & Light 1st pf 1
10 Essex Co 200 1/2, up 1/4
2 Suffolk Real Estate Trust 501
2 John W. Throat Co, com A 25
2 Plymouth Cordage 100 1/2, unchd
2 Sullivan Machinery 6
2 Naumkeag Steam Corpn 193
10 Amer Glue pf 103, up 1/4
5 do com 39 1/2, up 1/4
25 Amer Brick, com, up 1/4
2 Columbia Nat Life Ins. 127, unchd
5 W. T. Grant pf 106 1/2, up 1/2
6 1/2 Hall Switch and Signal, unchd
25 Boston Woven Hose & Rubber, com, 89, up 3
5 Converse Rubber Shoe pf 78 1/2, off 1/4
2 S. W. Warren pf 102 1/2, up 1/4
3 Eastern Texas Elec com, 120, up 1/4

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Today	Previous
Call loans—Boston New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper 4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Indiv. cus. com'l loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

Bar silver in New York, 44c
Bar silver in London, 33 1/2d
Bar gold in London, 95 1/2d
Mexican dollars, 16 1/2c
Canadian ex. dis. (%), 2 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$7,000,000	\$715,000,000
Year ago today	\$4,000,000	\$600,000,000
Balances	\$25,000,000	\$9,000,000
1923 to date	\$19,000,000	\$1,000,000
F. R. bank credit	\$2,922,692	\$5,000,000

Acceptance Market

	Today	Previous
Spot, Boston delivery	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Prime, Eligible Banks	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
60-90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
90-120 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 60 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 120 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 180 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 270 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 360 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 540 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 720 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 900 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 1080 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 1260 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 1440 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 1620 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 1800 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 2160 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 2520 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 2880 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 3240 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 3600 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 3960 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 4320 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 4680 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 5040 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 5400 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 5760 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 6120 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 6480 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 6840 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 7200 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 7560 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 7920 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 8280 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 8640 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 9000 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 9360 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 9720 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 10080 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 10440 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 10800 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 11160 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 11520 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 11880 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 12240 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 12600 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 12960 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 13320 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 13680 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 14040 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 14400 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 14760 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 15120 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 15480 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 15840 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 16200 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 16560 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 16920 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 17280 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 17640 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 18000 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 18360 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 18720 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 19080 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 19440 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 19800 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 20160 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 20520 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 20880 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 21240 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 21600 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 21960 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 22320 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 22680 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
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Under 28080 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 28440 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 28800 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 29160 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 29520 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 29880 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 30240 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 30600 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 30960 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 31320 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
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Under 41400 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 41760 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 42120 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 42480 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 42840 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 43200 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 43560 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
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Under 47520 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 47880 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 48240 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 48600 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 48960 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 49320 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 49680 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 50040 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 50400 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 50760 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 51120 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 51480 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 51840 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 52200 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 52560 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 52920 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 53280 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 53640 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 54000 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 54360 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 54720 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 55080 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 55440 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 55800 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 56160 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 56520 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 56880 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 57240 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 57600 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 57960 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 58320 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 58680 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

PRICE TREND
IRREGULARLY
UPWARD TODAY

Oils and Specialties Attract Most
Attention in New York
Market

Stock prices developed an irregular trend after an early period of firmness in today's abbreviated session, but the main trend appeared to be upward. The buying of the oils continued its gain to the feature, Tidewater extended its gain to 2 1/2 points, Caden preferred rising 2 1/2 points, and Mexican Seaboard common and the certificates and Royal Dutch moving up a point or more. Sugars were firm, Cuba Cane, preferred rising a point. Corn Products, preferred, fell 1/2 point. Union Bag & Paper was heavy, dropping a point or more. Foreign exchanges opened higher.

Business was suspended at 12:30 p. m. out of respect for the late former President Wilson. Commission houses reported serious interruption to wire service because of storms in the east and middle west.

A bullish demonstration in Baldwin which sent that stock up nearly three points was the day's individual feature, although Kresge jumped 10 points to 210, a record high night time, on a small turnover. Northwestern Railroad shares were strong.

Considerable profit-taking took place on such issues as pressed Steel Car, Front, Corn Products, Steel Car Wheel, which dropped from one to almost three points.

The closing was irregular. Sales approximated \$500,000 shares. Prices of Mexican Government bonds moved higher today on announcement of the rebel evacuation of Vera Cruz and gains by the federal forces. Both 4s and 5s made substantial gains, and the 4s per cent certificates advanced more than two points.

A firm undertone continued in the railroad list, with low-priced issues leading the advance. Seaboard pressure was directed against Pan-American Petroleum issues, following reports that organization of the western subsidiary company, for which \$12,000,000 bonds were sold last week, might be disrupted by loss of naval oil leases.

CHICAGO GRAIN
MARKET IS FIRM

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Wheat opened firm and from 1/2 to 3/4 cent higher today on decreasing domestic supply and smaller receipts, due to the favorable weather conditions. There was also a good mild demand. May 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, July 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, September 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.

Corn started firm and from 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher. Buying was based on the favorable weather and in sympathy with wheat. May 81 1/2 to 81 3/4, July 81 1/2 to 81 3/4, September 81 1/2 to 81 3/4.

Oats—May 49 1/2 to 49 3/4, July 47 1/2 to 47 3/4, September 47 1/2 to 47 3/4.

Barley—May 44 1/2 to 44 3/4, July 42 1/2 to 42 3/4, September 42 1/2 to 42 3/4.

Flour—May 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, July 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, September 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.

Wheat—May 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, July 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, September 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.

Corn—May 81 1/2 to 81 3/4, July 81 1/2 to 81 3/4, September 81 1/2 to 81 3/4.

Oats—May 49 1/2 to 49 3/4, July 47 1/2 to 47 3/4, September 47 1/2 to 47 3/4.

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Wheat—May 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, July 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, September 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

Open High Low Close

Adams Ex. 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Air Reduction 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2

Allied Chem. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Allis Chalm. 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2

Am. Can. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Chem. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Sugar 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. T. & T. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Wire 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Zinc 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Lumber 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Oil 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Paper 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Steel 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Textile 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Tobacco 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Transport 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Water 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Electric 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Gas 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Iron 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Lead 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Nickel 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Silver 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Tin 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

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Am. Copper 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Gold 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Platinum 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

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Am. Selenium 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

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Am. Hafnium 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

NEW YORK CURE

Closing Prices

Open High Low Close

Alb. & Susq. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Ag. Chem. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Ag. Chem. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Ag. Chem. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Ag. Chem. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am. Ag. Chem. 1 1/2 1 1/2

BUYING IN WOOL MARKET RETARDED BY CLOTH SURPLUS

Low Prices of American Woolen's
Opening Cause Hesitation—
Firmness Abroad

The opening of heavyweight goods by the American Woolen Company last week at prices which mean substantially no change from a year ago, especially when considered in connection with the 12½ per cent advance in wages which was made in the interim, has been a subject of no little reflection among the members of the wool trade, and so far as possible they have been trying to analyze the situation in the light of the opening prices to determine their course for the coming season, for the new clip season in the west is imminent.

The fact that the bare prices on the goods, without considering the wages advance above mentioned, show an advance of only 2 to 3 per cent, where comparisons are possible, has furnished food for thought, and all the more so because of the situation in the retail clothing trade, where representative houses are offering their lines of heavyweight clothing at half-price sales.

Certainly there has been a temporary overproduction, which taken in conjunction with the unseasonably warm weather of the fall and early winter, has resulted in an adverse situation on the consuming end of the industry, although the question of supplies is equally grave at the other end of the industry.

No Heavy Buying Reported

And so, while the wool trade is concerned with the immediate question of acquiring further supplies in the west and in the foreign markets, considerations such as above outlined have given pause to operations for the time being, and while yearly reports from the initial openings have been encouraging, there is evident a desire to be quite certain of the outlook before buying very heavily in the west on the sheep's back, as has been done in other years.

Some wool has already been contracted on the sheep's backs, as previously noted in these columns, notably a large Nevada clip and two or three clips in Arizona, involving several hundred thousand pounds in the latter State; say 750,000 pounds altogether, on a clean basis, landed Boston, figured at about \$1.20@1.25 for fine and fine medium French combing wool.

Since these wools were taken, there has been a little wool purchased in the west of last spring's clip.

Western Wools High

It turns out that only about 800,000 pounds of the big pool at Roswell, N. M., was purchased recently, a selection being made of the finer clips which, it is understood, will probably cost not far from \$1.35, clean basis, landed in Boston, or equivalent. Growers in the west are very strong in their ideas concerning the future and so, for the present, an impasse exists as between the grower and merchant.

In the foreign markets firmness is noticeable almost everywhere. It would appear that the demand for crossbreds is rather less active than it was and that the pace in London on these descriptions has settled down to a basis about 10 per cent above the closing rates of the previous series. On merinos, however, there has been a quickening in the demand within the last fortnight and prices, especially on the most desirable lots have been advanced noticeably.

Faulty wools in London yesterday were weaker and sometimes off 5 to 10 per cent from the earlier price levels. America was a keen operator for the choicest fleece merinos at fully recent rates and the Continent continued to buy necks and pieces almost equal to the price for fleece wools. Good seventies wools out of London are costing about \$1.37 clean basis, landed in Boston in bond.

Australian Market Firm

In Australia this week the market has been very firm. Japan was buying freely at the Brisbane sale yesterday and apparently without limits, with prices up a penny a pound in the grease, so that the clean landed cost, Boston, in bond, was up about five cents a pound, the most conservative houses quoting good 64-70s combing wools at \$1.27, clean basis, landed Boston, in bond.

In Sydney this month there are to be offered 90,000 bales and in March 82,000 bales, the season closing in Sydney and Melbourne March 15. At the current series in Brisbane there are being offered (Feb. 5, 6, and 7) 45,000 bales, while about the same quantity probably will be offered March 25 to 27, inclusive. In Melbourne—Gee-long some 47,000 bales will be offered in the fortnight commencing Feb. 11.

Prices have shown little change in the New Zealand sales lately, the selection not being especially suitable for this country.

In South America the offerings are limited and are absorbed about as fast as they are received in the central market. Offerings are made on a firm basis.

South Africa likewise is steady at the prices which were prevailing there a week ago, with possibly a slightly stronger tendency.

Wool Nells in Demand

In the local market there has been a noteworthy demand for mohair nells of medium and fine grades, as are reported very freely at about 60 cents for the better lots and for mohair sorts at around 55 cents or a bit more. There has been a stronger demand for low grade wool, also, especially for the quarter-bloods at around 60 to 63 cents, the latter price being readily obtained today for nells which a week or two ago could be had quickly enough at 60 cents.

In fleece wools the demand continues moderate, with prices holding very firm throughout the last. Fine staple mohair nells are held at \$1.40 and even more for really choice wools, while half-blood combing wool is quoted at \$1.30 firm for good wool; three-eighths is held on the upper side of \$1.10 and quarter-bloods at around \$1.05. Sales of 95 cents firm. Some sales continue of 64-70s wools at \$1.22 and up to \$1.25, clean basis, in bond for the better wools, with topmaking sorts held firmly at \$1.15.

Scoured wools have been rather more on the quiet side and there is some tendency reported to turn aside from second clip 4s and 5s. South American descriptions, which have risen in the last three months or so from 45 to 75 cents.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Sixteenth Annual Statement—December 31, 1923

Paid-up Cash Capital.....\$1,500,000.00

ASSETS	
United States Government Bonds.....	\$1,568,779.54
Philippine Government, Public Improvement Bonds.....	27,000.00
State and Municipal Bonds.....	1,651,255.00
Railroad Bonds.....	3,015,010.00
Federal Land Bank Farm Loan Bonds.....	157,500.00
Miscellaneous Bonds.....	867,440.00
Bank and other Stocks.....	565,667.00
Real Estate.....	400,000.00
Real Estate Mortgages.....	13,700.00
Unpaid Premiums, viz.:	
Subsequent to Oct. 1, 1923.....	\$978,618.79
Prior to Oct. 1, 1923.....	76,427.61
Cash in Office and Banks.....	1,055,046.40
Accrued Interest and Rents.....	70,778.58
Other Assets.....	174,035.63
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$5,386,215.56
Deduct Items not admitted by Insurance Departments.....	133,064.95
ADMITTED ASSETS.....	\$5,253,150.61

LIABILITIES	
Premium Reserve.....	\$2,676,546.82
Reserve for Claims.....	2,277,603.39
Reserve for Accrued Taxes.....	135,259.51
Reserve for Commissions.....	256,683.42
Reserve for Reinsurance.....	48,337.44
Reserve for Other Liabilities.....	26,554.99
Total Liabilities, except Capital.....	\$5,415,987.28
Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities.....	\$1,817,161.33
Cash Capital.....	1,500,000.00
Surplus to Policyholders, Insurance Department Basis.....	\$2,517,161.33
TOTAL.....	\$8,228,148.61

The Company writes
FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS
Automobile Liability, Automobile and Teams Property Damage, Public Liability, Golfer's Liability, Elevator, Plate Glass Insurance, etc.

T. J. PALVEY, President
JOHN T. BURNETT, Secretary-Treasurer
C. W. FLETCHER, Comptroller-Ass't. Treas.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

Trust funds for which we are responsible are invested only in securities approved by the combined judgment of the members of our Trust Committee. This policy is fully described in one of our booklets.

Ask for our booklet No. 151
"Concerning Trusts and Wills"

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

BOSTON
52 Temple Place 17 Court Street 222 Boylston St

Member of the Federal Reserve System

PRUDENCE

Trust funds for which we are responsible are invested only in securities approved by the combined judgment of the members of our Trust Committee. This policy is fully described in one of our booklets.

Ask for our booklet No. 151
"Concerning Trusts and Wills"

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

BOSTON
52 Temple Place 17 Court Street 222 Boylston St

Member of the Federal Reserve System

ELECTRIC RAILWAY TAXES' RAPID RISE

In Last 20 Years Increased so
That by 1922 They Exceeded Net Income

Steady and rapid has been the increase of the per cent of taxes to net income (before taxes) of electric railway companies in this country for the last 20 years, until in 1922, taxes exceeded net income, increasing to 53.2 per cent of net income before taxes. These companies paid 6.5 per cent of total expenses as taxes in 1922.

This is shown in an analysis by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, directed by Dr. Richard T. Ely, eminent economist of preliminary census figures relating to operation of electric railways. Beginning with 30 per cent in 1902, the proportion of net income before taxes, received by the Government, rose to 32.9 per cent in 1907, to 36.1 per cent in 1912, to 44.8 per cent in 1917, and to 53.2 per cent in 1922.

Electric railways paid 6.0 per cent of total expenses as taxes in 1902, 5.1 per cent in 1907, 6.7 per cent in 1912, 8.9 per cent in 1917 and 6.5 per cent in 1922.

Total payment of taxes assignable to railway operations amounted to \$64,788,315 in 1922, which represents a 41.6 per cent increase over similar payments in 1917. Net operating revenues increased only 12.3 per cent and gross income increased only 10.7 per cent over the same period.

The absolute and relative increase in electric railway taxes from 1902 to 1922 is shown by the following table:

Year	Total taxes	P.C. of total expenses	P.C. of net operating revenues	P.C. of gross income
1902	\$19,788,609	5.95	30.00	30.00
1907	19,788,609	5.07	32.90	32.90
1912	35,027,965	6.68	44.80	36.10
1917	45,756,592	6.79	44.80	36.10
1922	64,788,315	6.53	53.20	36.10

*Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Census on Electric Railways.

Electric railway taxes in 1902 were equal to 12.4 per cent of net operating revenues. After decreasing slightly in 1907 to 11.5 per cent, taxes rose to 14.9 per cent of net operating revenues in 1912, 17.3 per cent in 1917 and to 22.4 per cent in 1922.

In spite of a 41.6 per cent increase in taxes and a 46.6 per cent increase in wages, salaries and cost of materials and supplies, these companies showed a 1 per cent increase in net income in 1922 over that of 1917.

HIGH COSTS HURT AMERICA'S FOREIGN LUMBER BUSINESS

BUFFALO, Feb. 6 (Special).—Lumber prices are not likely to advance materially in 1924, in the opinion of Angus McLean of Toronto, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. The association has been in session in Buffalo, holding its first convention in the United States.

"The cost of producing lumber on the American Continent is so high that our European markets have been almost destroyed," Mr. McLean said, in reviewing business for 1923, and discussing the outlook for 1924.

"The Scandinavian countries, with much lower production costs, have taken much of the trade formerly held by North American producers of lumber. Russia, too, has dumped in the European market large quantities of lumber, some of which was cut years ago."

"It does not seem probable that we can reduce our costs to a point which will enable us to meet this competition this year. Wages cannot be reduced while the cost of living remains at the present point. Some relief may be obtained by tax reduction, and perhaps by reduced transportation cost."

TELEPHONE PLANS PLANT EXPANSION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—Plans for plant expansion involving gross expenditure of \$5,000,000 for 1924 were announced in the annual report of the Southern New England Telephone Company, read to stockholders by President James T. Moran, at the annual meeting yesterday.

A net increase of 17,560 telephone stations was noted, a new high record. Total calls were 336,601,000, an increase of about 30,000,000 over 1922. Operating revenues totaled \$9,183,323.17, including miscellaneous receipts, leaving net \$2,603,359.32.

IMPORTATIONS CONTINUE HEAVY

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Customs collections at New York, covering almost half of the United States imports, indicate inward merchandise movement fully up to a year ago. January total collections, including miscellaneous receipts, were \$24,797,029, compared with \$26,973,812 in January, 1923. For the seven months ended January, 1924, they totaled \$184,672,061, an increase of \$11,567,821.

GENERAL BAKING'S YEAR

General Baking Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net profit of \$6,525,559 after depreciation, interest and tax, compared with \$4,701,422 in 1922.

NEW ISSUE

\$15,000,000

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company

First and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

5% Series of 1924

Maturing Serially as follows:

\$3,000,000 due February 1, 1934

\$3,000,000 due February 1, 1944

\$3,000,000 due February 1, 1974

\$3,000,000 due February 1, 1954

\$3,000,000 due February 1, 1964

Dated February 1, 1924. Interest payable February 1 and August 1 at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Philadelphia. Redeemable as a whole or in part for the Sinking Fund on any interest date on sixty days' published notice at a premium of ¼ of 1% for each year, and for any one additional six-months' period, remaining from the date fixed for redemption to date of maturity, in each case with accrued interest, but in no event shall such premium exceed 8%. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 with privilege of registration as to principal. Fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and multiples of \$5,000. Coupon and fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples interchangeable.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE

The Company will agree to pay interest without deduction for Federal Income taxes up to but not exceeding 1% per annum. The Company will also pay interest without deduction of the Pennsylvania State Tax of four mills on bonds held by residents of Pennsylvania, as provided in the Mortgage.

Mr. J. M. Humphrey, President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, has summarized his accompanying letter as follows:

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company is one of the largest producers of anthracite in the United States. Its properties are located in the Eastern Pennsylvania coal fields and include 40,966 acres of land owned in fee, of which 24,534 acres are coal bearing. It is conservatively estimated that this coal bearing acreage contains over 528,000,000 gross tons of unmined merchantable anthracite. In addition, the company leases lands estimated to contain over 110,000,000 gross tons of unmined merchantable anthracite recoverable during the term of the leases. At the present rate of production, it is estimated that the company's owned and leased properties have an operating life of over 90 years.

The First and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds will be secured by first mortgage on acreage containing approximately 76% of the unmined anthracite tonnage owned in fee by the company and upon all improvements thereon, and upon leases which run to exhaustion covering lands estimated to contain over 60% of the company's unmined leased tonnage (excluding term leases). The bonds will be further secured by direct mortgage on acreage containing the remainder of the company's unmined fee anthracite, subject to \$11,514,000 underlying (closed mortgage) bonds, due 1933. After 1933 these First and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds will be secured by direct first mortgage upon the entire anthracite property of the Company owned in fee. The First and Refund-

ing Mortgage will provide that bonds may be issued thereunder to an amount not exceeding \$40,000,000 in the aggregate including reserved bonds.

For the five years ended December 31, 1923, the net earnings of the Company, after all operating expenses, maintenance, taxes (except Federal taxes), and adequate allowances for depletion and depreciation have averaged \$4,957,210 per annum. The annual interest charge on all funded debt of the Company now outstanding including this issue is \$1,311,700. Net earnings, therefore, have averaged over three and three-quarters times the above annual interest charges.

The mortgage will provide for a sinking fund payment of five cents per gross ton on anthracite of all sizes mined from lands owned, operated, or leased by the Company and sold or commercially used, with a minimum sinking fund payment of \$250,000 in every year, to be used for the purchase or redemption of bonds of this series which shall be kept alive in the fund until maturity. Additional sinking fund payments will be provided in respect of subsequent series.

The proceeds of the sale of this Series of Bonds, in accordance with the final decree of the United States District Court, will be paid over to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as provided in the Plan of Segregation.

These bonds are offered subject to sale and when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to the approval of our counsel, Messrs. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, Philadelphia.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

PRICES

\$5,000,000 due February 1, 1934 at 97½ yielding about 5.30%	
3,000,000 " " " 1, 1944 " 95 " " 5.40%	
3,000,000 " " " 1, 1954 " 94¾ " " 5.35%	
3,000,000 " " " 1, 1964 " 94¼ " " 5.35%	
3,000,000 " " " 1, 1974 " 93½ " " 5.3%	

(Accrued interest to be added in each case.)

DREXEL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK

All of above bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Last Rate **5%** Dividend
Interest begins Feb. 11. Interest paid quarterly in Jan., Apr., July and Oct.
SOMERVILLE INST. FOR SAVINGS
88 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.
Branch at Teale Square

BOND DEMAND HOLDS STRONG

New Issues Well Taken and
Prices Working Higher

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—There is a big demand for bonds, which is not only absorbing new flotations, but is steadily lifting prices of both listed and over-the-counter issues.

While a number of issues are in the negotiation stage, some of which may come on the market within a fortnight, bankers are in no great haste to float these new offerings. They are satisfied that there will be a stronger market a month from now on which to offer their wares.

The hold-up of the Burlington issues, for instance, at the demand of a Nebraska state official, will probably mean a better price for the bonds.

Such offerings as are being made are being cleared up rapidly, one issue alone having been an exception, and it is being steadily disposed of. Dealers have little on hand.

Issues of new securities in January were larger than any assumed, on account of the celerity with which they were disposed of without halting the upward movement in prices. Corporate financing, stocks and bonds, last month footed up \$966,443,445, including the \$50,000,000 Canadian National Railway 5s. Municipal and Government issues domestic and foreign, floated in this country, add \$170,380,000 to this figure, making \$536,823,445 of financing in the aggregate for the month.

This total is some \$350,000,000 less than the huge total of January, 1923, when the market was so flooded with offerings that the bond market broke in a few weeks under the strain. No such outcome is in sight this year.

The outstanding offerings of last month in the American market were \$60,000,000 Federal Land Bank 4½s, \$50,000,000 Southwestern Bell Telephone 6s, \$40,000,000 Argentine 6s, \$18,000,000

"By the greatest living writer on finance and economics."
John Maynard Keynes'

MONETARY REFORM

Author of "The Economic Consequences of the Peace."

A knowledge of international affairs is impossible without an insight into world finance. A book for business men, bankers or philosophers \$2.50

Harcourt, Brace and Company

BUFFALO TO HAVE BANKERS' FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—Plans for increasing export business will be discussed at the annual convention of the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade, to be held here March 19 and 20. More than 150 bankers who have charge of foreign departments of large financial institutions will attend the convention.

All phases covering financing of export shipments will be discussed. It is the plan of the association to have before it executive heads of representative American industries, to discuss foreign trade from the standpoint of industry.

UNITED ALLOY STEEL

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, United Alloy Steel is understood to have earned the balance of \$2.46 in 1923. The company has always been noteworthy among the independent steels for its liquid position, and as a result, pursues a liberal dividend policy, paying out last year \$2.75 in dividends.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Special).—Imported grass cloth is held to be properly dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, in a decision handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers, overruling a protest of R. F. Downing & Co., Inc.

This cloth was classified by the customs appraising officers as a manufacture in chief value of vegetable fiber, under paragraph 1021 of the tariff act of 1922. "Claim was made for duty at one of the lower rates provided in paragraph 1029 of the 1922 law for hanging paper. Judge Weir points out that the testimony introduced by the importers was insufficient to justify a classification under paragraph 1069.

In another decision by the general appraisers, overruling a protest of Von Bremen, Asche & Co., the collector's action in assessing duty on pimientos in tin, at the rate of 6 cents a pound, under paragraph 779 of the tariff act of 1922, is affirmed. Claims for lower rates are denied. These pimientos, Judge Weir points out, are properly dutiable as whole pimientos, as provided for in paragraph 779, even though the skin, stem and seeds have been removed.

TRUMBULL STEEL'S YEAR

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 6.—Trumbull Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net of \$2,771,000 after preferred dividends, equal to \$4.80 a share of no-par common (former par \$25). Sales were \$31,205,614, compared with \$22,182,726 in 1922. Current assets were \$16,727,000, current liabilities \$7,257,000.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER

American Hide & Leather Company for the three months ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports a surplus of \$236,248 after Federal taxes and depreciation, compared with \$294,875 in the fourth quarter of 1923.

WEBSTER AND ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

of Boston
Etab. 1853

Strong, Progressive

and of

Moderate Size

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"Opposite Old State House"

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BOSTON

Investors everywhere use

MOODY'S RATINGS

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC.
Waldorf System, Inc., reports January sales of \$1,150,967, compared with \$1,118,351 a year ago; stores operated 112, compared with 103.

Classified Advertisements

BY STATES AND CITIES

REAL ESTATE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

110-ft. Trackage N. 4th St. and 7th Ave. adaptable for manufacturing.

Glenwood Park lots, with street improvements, close in, high and well located.

Eden Prairie farm of 300 acres. Improvements, main road, Minnesota car line.

Above offered to close an Estate.

First Mortgages on Minneapolis Homes offered for Sale. Ask for mailing list.

THE STARRING COMPANY

Realtors

711 Metropolitan Bank Building

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

For Sale: West Washington, District, \$4700. \$2000 down. \$800 per month. This is a highly desirable little home of 5 rooms, 2 bedrooms; can be bought for \$2000. If desired for only \$1000 more, the owner will sell the home and furniture for \$2000. This is a highly desirable little home of 5 rooms, 2 bedrooms; can be bought for \$2000. If desired for only \$1000 more, the owner will sell the home and furniture for \$2000.

A Beautiful Home

One block from the Princeton, 5330 Barmore. Lot 150x180. 3-story brick dwelling, lake roof, 14 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, modern throughout; brick garage for 3 cars, side drive, FORT MILLER R. E. CO., 105 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

4 ADIRONDACK CAMP LOTS. A point on Upper Chataqua Lake, at mouth of famous trout brook. Lots run from shore 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

WASHINGTON, N. J.

LARGE 30-room house and 4 smaller houses, beautifully finished; modern improvements; suitable rest home; very desirable; write for particulars. Box W-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

DUXBURY RARE COLONIAL

Excitingly picturesque and beautiful monument view; 2 rooms, improvements; acre front and shade trees; handy depot; fair price. CHAS. G. CLAPP CO., 264 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE (Douglas Park, L. J.)

An asking only what I paid 11 years ago for beautiful, high terrace, modern plot with wonderful view; must be seen to be appreciated. Address: Room 1123, Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FOR SALE—1 lot North-

Additional, restricted residential district; reasonable offer for building; very near business section, Hobart, Oklahoma; exceptional bargain. 502-A Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LOS ANGELES—For the homes and income

properties see or write W. C. BARNOR REALTY CO., 241 N. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. (We are best to serve.) Tel. 453-325.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—City real estate, invest-

ments, farms, and timberlands; correspondence solicited. D. B. FARGSON, JR., 5 South Second Street.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Beautiful, single 4-

room house; best location; garage; 6000 ft. land; price reasonable. Apply to OWNER, 170 Magazine St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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Two-Room Hotel

Apartments

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

CLASS "A" FIREPROOF BLDG.

MAID SERVICE

BEACON HILL

BOSTON—Furnished apartment for 3 or 4

rooms, 5 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchen and living room, with modern furniture and appliances. Telephone: Rowdell 1124-2.

BOSTON—A 2-room furnished or unfurnished

apartment with kitchenette and bath in Trinity Court until Sept. 1st; privilege of lease renewal; very reasonable. Telephone Office, Back Bay 4680.

CHICAGO—Completely furnished, three-room

efficiency apartment for rent; modern, cozy, homey living room; walnut bedroom; ivory breakfast room; new building; South Shore district; close to transportation; price very low; leaving city. P. T. The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

DETROIT—Light, attractive lower; porches;

the locality, modern bus and garage; \$90. Phone Hickory 6397.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—For rent in new

apartment house ready for occupancy about February 15th, both furnished and unfurnished; 5-room apartment; large and light rooms; with unusual ventilation; convenient and modern in every way; located in the Wilshire section of the Wilshire district; reservations being made now. THE ARDMORE, 650 South Ardmore Avenue.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—El Nido Apart-

ments, 2309 San Marino St.—New singles, beautifully furnished; quiet and one of best locations; rates \$95 to \$85. C. H. FINLEY, Mgr.

TO SUBLET

BOSTON—One of the most beautiful hotel apartment in Boston, living room, 23 ft. by 20 ft. with 6 windows, overlooking Charles River. Rent \$100.00. Tel. 1-LELAND POWERS SCHOOL, Regent 1058, from 9 to 4.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet, furnished, until Sept. Attractively furnished 6-room Suite in an exclusive building in the Fenway. Call Regent 6125-R.

OFFICES TO LET

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office in loop; attractively furnished; part time. Box 8-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO—Office or desk space in front light attractive shop, 1105 Leland Ave., just east of Broadway, near Wilson Ave.

N. Y. C. Flak Bldg., 250 West 57th St. Room 426—Practitioner's office for rent; part time. Telephone Circle 2965.

COINS AND STAMPS

WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps, etc. Catalogue sent free. W. M. HESS-LEIN, Padock Bldg., 161 Tremont Street.

GOVERNMENT STORES

INCREASE DRINKING

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Reviewing the situation since the establishment of Government liquor stores in Manitoba last fall, W. R. Wood, secretary of the Manitoba Prohibition Alliance, declared that the destructive effects of an increased use of liquor were already abundantly in evidence.

The aim of the Prohibition Alliance, Mr. Wood said, would be to co-ordinate with all organizations in Manitoba which are working in the interests of temperance. Its work will be mainly educational in character and it will deal exclusively with the issue of temperance.

Following Mr. Wood's address, the constituency, which for years has been a stronghold of dry sentiment, was reorganized along the lines adopted during the referendum campaign last summer, and officers were elected.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Warm, sunny, outside room in

water house; well furnished; business woman part. 15 North St. Tel. Back Bay 0416.

BROOKLINE, Beacon Street—Comfortable

furnished room; open to small, quiet family, Box D-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO, 4808 Kenmore Ave.—Large front

room; 2 people employed; 1212; single room; Tel. Lawrence 1111 and Box 1212, Edgewater 1230.

CHICAGO, 3800 Kenmore Ave.—Large front

room; modern; adjoining bath; private home; business woman preferred. 1945 No. 10th St. Tel. Superior 0640.

CHICAGO—Two adjoining front rooms; semi-

private bath; business woman preferred. 1945 No. 10th St. Tel. Superior 0640.

CHICAGO—Large, newly furnished room; 12

minutes from Loop on L. C. women preferred. Tel. Hyde Park 1483.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Attractive fur-

nished room; semi-private; near bus; quiet, reasonable. Box G-117, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Nicely furnished

room with good board and modern conveniences; walking distance to university and business district. 901 Fourth St. N. E. Telephone 0907.

N. Y. C. (Rt. 9) 7th Ave.—Modern, 2-3

rooms; good board; modern; reasonable; refined home; elevator. Reference: 6840 WHITE.

NEW YORK, 216 W. 102nd St.—Large room

with good board and modern conveniences; walking distance to university and business district. 901 Fourth St. N. E. Telephone 0907.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Prose of William Cobbett

ABOUT a hundred years ago William Cobbett was at the height of his fame as journalist and pamphleteer, fighting a good fight for the English farmer and peasant. Today he is beginning to attract attention once more; but not so much on account of his political and economic agitation as on account of his rare ability in the writing of clear, forcible and homely prose. Books are being written about him, and the Oxford University Press some time ago published a handy volume of selections from his works for use in schools.

It is hard for us to realize fully how large a figure he cut in his own day. Hazlitt, Sir Walter Scott, and Coleridge admired him, with reservations, and somewhat later, Carlyle, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, George Eliot, Thackeray, Thackeray and Miss Mitford all wrote about him in their reminiscences. In his own day his slashing methods in controversy naturally impressed people most, and his various trials for courageous plain-speaking were matters of excited interest. He possessed a genius for militant journalism. His "Political Register," "Porcupine's Gazette," and "Twopenny Trash"—to name only three of his ventures—being awaited at each issue with glee. Of all his works the "Rural Rides," reprinted in 1830 from the "Political Register," has lasted best, and it can still be read with great pleasure, because of its intimate pictures of English provincial life and its keen observation of the homely details of the countryside.

Between October, 1792, and June, 1800, he lived in America, first teaching French refugees in Philadelphia, and then opening a book-shop in the same city. Here under the name of Peter Porcupine he wrote his Autobiography, one of his most pleasing works, and defended Washington against the attacks of Thomas Paine.

Returning to England, he founded, in 1802, the weekly "Political Register," which continued for thirty-three years to battle for parliamentary reform and for the rights of the laboring and rural classes. From May, 1817, to November, 1819, he again lived in America, as a farmer at Hempstead, Long Island, and writing his famous "Grammar of the English Language," which Hazlitt called "as entertaining as a story-book." The fruit of this experience was "A Year's Residence in the United States," a book well worth looking up. In it, along with some well-deserved criticism of our forefathers, Cobbett praises highly American industry, ingenuity, and versatility.

The passage in which he speaks of American manhood is typical of his interests and his style of writing. "The farmer," he says, "is generally at the head of his 'boys,' as they, in

the kind language of the country, are called. Here is the best of examples. My old and beloved friend, Mr. James Paul, used, at the age of sixty to go at the head of his mowers, though his fine farm was his own, and though he might be called a rich man; and I have heard that Mr. Miles Hicks, the famous Quaker preacher, has this year, at seventy years of age, cradled down four acres of rye in a day. . . . Every man can use an ax, a saw, and a hammer. Scarcely one who cannot do any job at rough carpentering, and mend a plow or a wagon. . . . This is a great convenience. It makes you so independent as to a main part of the means of housekeeping. All are plowmen. In short, a good laborer here can do anything that is to be done on the farm. These Yankees, of all men that I ever saw, are the most active and hardy. They skip over a fence like a grayhound. They will catch you a pig in an open field by racing him down; and they are afraid

leasly; and down the longest, deepest wrinkle a darkling little stream! It was a warp of sphagnum moss with wool of lichens, liverworts, ferns, mushrooms, club mosses, and sheer flowers of the shadows, that was woven for the carpet—long, vivid runners of lycopodium, the fingered sort, or club moss, and its fan-leaved cousin, the ground pine, now in fruit, its clusters of spikes like tiny candelabra standing ready to be lighted all over the floor; and everywhere, on every tree-trunk, stump, and log, and stone, the scale mosses, myriads of them, in blotches of exquisite shapes and colors, giving the gray-green tone to the walls as the sphagnum gave the vivid bronze-green to the floor. Down to about the level of my head, the dominant note in the color scheme of the walls, hung the gray reindeer moss, tufts and shreds and pointed bunches of it like old men's grizzled beards. Some of the spruces and twisted cedars were covered with it. . . . Worked in among the lichens and mosses, quite without design, were the deep-woods flowers—patches of gold-

The Passing of the Snow

Have ye seen when Spring's arrowy summons goes right to the aim, And some mountain—the last to withstand her, that held (he alone). While the vale laughed in freedom and flowers) on a broad bust of stone

A year's snow bound about for a breastplate—leaves grasp of the sheet?

Fold on fold all at once it crowds thunderously down to his feet: And there fronts you, stark, black, but alive yet, your mountain of old, With his rents, the successive bequeathing of ages untold—

Yea, each harm got in fighting your battles, each furrow and scar Of his head thrust 'twixt you and the tempest—all hail, there they are!

Now again to be softened with verdure, again hold the nest

Of the dove, tempt the goat and its young to the green on his crest For their food in the ardors of summer.

—Browning.

the blue mountains of Atia in the distance. Not another house was visible; not a sign of cultivation except our own; Vallima seemed to stand alone on the island.

Directly in front of the house was a lawn, marked for two tennis-courts, and separated from the green paddock beyond by a long, dry-stone wall, which stretched in either direction for about a quarter of a mile. Both in this paddock, and on the land about the house were—here and there—magnificent trees, a hundred and fifty feet in height, which had been spared in clearing away the original forest, and so enormously buttressed at the base that they were eight or ten yards in circumference. A stream on one side of the clearing splashed musically in a series of cascades, and ended—as far as we were concerned—in a glorious pool, as clear as crystal, in which we bathed.

There were mango-trees, round, dense, and faultlessly symmetrical; glossy-leaved breadfruits, lemons, oranges, and chirimoyas, with their prickly misshapen fruit, the size of a man's head; avocados with

Humility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE belief is common that success in human experience is in a considerable degree dependent upon aggressiveness. Self-assertion, based upon a firm conviction in one's superior ability, is thought to aid in the winning of fame and prestige of position, which men so earnestly seek. The desire to be recognized as above one's fellows is a trait that has prompted mortals mightily to strive for that which they have believed to be the greatest prizes that can be gained. Yet, among such materialists, the conclusion has been quite generally accepted that the span of human life at its best is but brief, and worldly honors and material possessions are but temporary, soon to be laid down by the great and powerful, no less than by the lowly and humble. And while the applause for what is thought to be superior human ability has been general, it has been recognized that the egotist needed to be reminded that he was, after all, but a mortal, subject to the limitations and restrictions which characterize the mortal sense of existence.

It is related that when a Roman emperor was being driven through the streets in a magnificent triumphal procession, a slave was stationed at his elbow, constantly to repeat to him, amid the acclaim of the people, "Remember, thou art mortal!" Apparently it was feared that the plaudits of the multitude over his successes would deceive him into thinking himself a superman. Rome and its splendors passed; and its emperors today are but obscure personages.

In contrast with these egotists of the past stands out in compelling brilliancy the example of the lowly Prophet of Galilee, the mightiest man who ever graced the earth. "This humble man said of himself, 'I can of mine own self do nothing.' And again, 'The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works.' What a gulf between the Roman emperors and the Man of Nazareth! So great is the contrast that an unnumbered host in the twenty centuries of the Christian era, observing it, have given their best effort to discovering the secret of the Master's extraordinary power. The lowliest of men, without prestige of birth, wealth, or worldly influence, accomplished greater deeds than any other person who has ever lived.

Christian Science has brought to mankind an explanation of the Master's origin and career, of the meaning of his message and its practicability, so satisfactory that it has won a great multitude of followers. Of the origin of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 332), "Mary's conception of him was spiritual, for only purity could reflect Truth and Love, which were plainly incarnate in the good and pure Christ Jesus." Of his

move their knitting pins to, when they sang. "Needle to needle, and stitch to stitch." "Pull the old woman out of 't' ditch." "If you ain't out by the time I'm in, I'll rap your knuckles with my knitting pin."

The "old woman" "out and in" were the "purl" and "plain" of the knitting. While the village maidens were softly crooning their knitting nomenclature, the village housewives were churning butter in the dairy, and thus they sang:

"Churn, butter, churn, in a cow's horn
"I never seed such butter sin' I was born."

This, or a similar rhyme, was common in the days of Mary Tudor, and how many centuries before that it is of course impossible to say.

In the days of cheap labor it was, and still is, in certain districts the custom for farmers to employ boys as bird scarers or "shooers," as they were sometimes called. Armed with wooden clappers, they stood in the fields at early springtime to keep off the crows and pigeons from the tender green. Shaking their wooden clappers at the intruders, they were wont to shout:

"Pigeons and crows, take care of your toes,"
"Or I'll pick up my crackers and knock you down backwards,"
"Shoo! all away, shoo away, shoo away, shoo."

Flowers, animals, and birds, have all become subjects for the nursery. Here is a nursery to herald the first appearance of the daffodil.

"Daffodowndilly has come to town,"
"In a yellow petticoat, and a green gown."

Among birds, the domestic-turkey has often come in for a certain amount of banter from the small boy who is daring enough to invoke its anger. In West Cornwall the boys shout in a harsh voice:

"Lubber, lubber, leek, look at your dirty feet."

In East Cornwall the bat is treated with far greater respect than the turkey in the words—

"Ary-mouse, Ary-mouse, fly over my head"

"And you shall ha' a crust of bread"
"And when I brew and when I bake"
"You shall ha' a piece of my wedding cake."

Most of us are familiar with the nursery mentioned by Aubrey in his "Remains of Gentilism and Judaism" (1836-7) which reads,

"Raine, raine, go away, come againe a Saturday."

This nursery varies a little in other parts of the country and it is occasionally found in the following form,

"Rain on the green grass and rain on the tree,
And rain on the house top, but not upon me."

works, she also wrote on page 213 of the same book: "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause."

Christ Jesus, it is learned in Christian Science, was scientific in his understanding that God, Spirit, is the only cause and creator of the universe, spiritual and perfect like Himself; that man is the reflection or image of God.—His likeness, deriving life and power from the Infinite Father, in whom, Paul assured us, "we live, and move, and have our being;" that man possesses no undervalued quality,—that all which he has comes from God; that man reflects all of God's qualities. In the light of this significant message, is it not our first duty to acknowledge God as the source of all good; and following the Master's word, to be assured that we of ourselves can do nothing? It is said that among Abraham Lincoln's favorite lines of poetry were these:—

"Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a fast-fitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave."

Surely no mortal can find in contemplation of these lines reason for self-exaltation!

But as we turn from this unhappy picture to the recognition of man as the child of God, the heir of His infinite and eternal munificence, something of the glory of perfect being breaks upon us. Then we find that only in humility, as we recognize God as the Father, the source of all being, the only cause and creator from whom emanates all good, do we learn that man is truly of royal heritage, the child of the King. Only as we lose a sense of a selfhood apart from God, all sense of personal capability and power, do we gain the true understanding which enables us to become the "sons of God."

In humility, then, lies strength. On page 1 of "Miscellaneous Writings" we find this pertinent statement by Mrs. Eddy: "Humility is the stepping-stone to a higher recognition of Deity. The mounting sense gathers fresh forms and strange fire from the ashes of dissolving self, and drops the world. Meekness heightens immortal attributes only by removing the dust that dims them." Through humility do we gain man's rightful heritage, the heritage of the "sons of God."

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of nothing. This is the sort of stuff that filled the frigates of Decatur, Hull, and Bainbridge. . . . This America, this scene of happiness under a free government, is the beam in the eye, the thorn in the side, . . . of every despot upon the face of the earth."

We see here his love of honest homely things and honest homely words. Hazlitt says of him: "He is one of those writers who can never tire us, not even of himself; and the reason is that he is always 'full of matter.' His egotism is delightful, for there is no affectation in it. Mr. Cobbett is not a make-believe writer. Still less is he a vulgar one. How fine were the graphical descriptions he sent us from America: what a native gusto, what a fine sauce piquante they were seasoned with. The turnips he transplanted from Botley 'look green' in prose!" and so on and on, for pages. Hazlitt's prose has something of the quality he admired in Cobbett, though it has, of course, reaches of beauty and eloquence that Cobbett never attempted and perhaps could not have attained.

The "Rural Rides" and the "Advice to Young Men"—the latter one of his best books—are full of little vignettes of English lanes, hedges, woodlands, and hamlets, and of descriptions of animals and birds that have, as Hazlitt very justly says, some of the quality of Thomas Bewick's woodcuts. Cobbett loved birds and wrote about them charmingly. His tender-heartedness, where they were concerned, is shown by his account of the skylark's nest which he watched and on account of which he delayed mowing a field of hay; and of the house-marten which built its nest inside his house, so that he had to get up early every day to open the door."

A man who in political agitation was described by Coleridge as "The rhinoceros of politics, with the horn of brute strength on a nose of scorn and hate," was at heart as simple as a child, a lover of "sweet air," as he liked to call the atmosphere of the country, a friend of animals, children, youth, and honest toil, and of the old English idiom in its purest Anglo-Saxon tradition. Caring nothing about "style" and rather scorning those who did, he nevertheless belongs among the minor masters of English prose. His grandfather was a day-laborer who worked on the same farm and under the same master for forty years; his father was a small farmer who drove the plow for two pence a day and yet found means to pay for his own schooling out of these wages and, in the end, to acquire the rudiments of surveying and of mathematics. From such origins, through sheer force of character, Cobbett became one of the most influential writers of his time.

In the Maine Woods

Never were woods dyed and woven with a pile so rich and deep as the cover of mosses and lichens that carpeted this rude, cluttered floor. Rolled and wrinkled and heaped up over the stumps, it lay, nowhere stretched, nowhere swept, a bronze and green and gold ground, figured and flowered end-

thread, beds of foam-flower and delicate wood-sorrel and the brilliant little bunchberry. Wherever the sunlight had a chance to touch the cold, boggy bottom it seemed to set the punk on fire and blaze up into these scarlet berries, stumps and knolls and slopes aflame with them, to burn on through the gloom until they should be smothered by the snow. Twin-dwarf and partridge-berry were laced in little mats about the bases of the trees; here and there the big red fruit of trillium and the nodding blue berries of Clintonia were mixed in a spot of gay color with berries of the twisted stalk, the wild lily-of-the-valley, and the fern seed-balls of the Indian turnip.

These touches of color were like the effect of flowers about a stately somber room, for this was an ancient and a solemn house of mighty folk. . . . There were corners so dark that only the coral orchid and the Indian pipe pushed up through the mat of leaves; and other spots, half open to the sky, where the cinnamon fern and the lady fern waved their lovely plumes and the wood fern, the beech, the oak, and the crested shield fern grew together, forced thus to share the scanty light dropped to them from the overhanging feast above.—Dallas Lore Sharp, in "The Magical Chance."

Geology

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Teachers led us in the springtime Up to the Golden close by Denver, In the foothills of the Rockies, Seeking rocks of every color—Silly rocks.

Crowds of young folks seeking pleasure, Groups of youth well used to leisure, Jolly talking, slowly walking, Laughing, saying "There's a new one," "Here's another," "I must have one, too."

We break it—but it crumbles And we care not. Buffeting winds gay in their madness To have found so much of gladness All together Toss our hats in tree-tops high, Twist our scarfs as we pass by Up the Cañon.

Here we pause to hear a lecture Short but solemn, Note books balanced—Shaky rock-piles, willing shoulders, Tin lunch boxes.

Echo Rocks talk with us glibly: Mary -- -- -- ary -- -- -- ary, Hungry -- -- -- ungr -- -- -- ungr, Say so -- -- -- so -- -- -- so

In the City, in the school-room Midst the walls, the ceaseless noises, Tying rocks with bits of ribbon To each place on shiny cardboard, Names from books float out the window

Up the Cañon by the foot-hills To the wind-tossed hats and tree-tops, To the clear calls of the echo. Teachers know not what they teach us, Know not what idea will reach us. Rocks fall flat on earth's hard floor. Echoes, youth, and breezes soar. Rocks and book names fade away. Youth's dream pictures always stay.

Flora Lawrence Myers

THE Pyramids of Gizeh date from the beginning of the third millennium, B. C., or fifteen hundred years earlier than the time of Tutankhamen. They take their name from the modern village of Gizeh, which lies on the left bank of the Nile, half way to Cairo. The Gizeh pyramids mark the most important of a number of pyramid fields, which lie on the edge of the low desert plateau to the west of the Nile, and extend from Abou Roash to Meldorf, a distance of over forty miles.

The Third Pyramid, though standing more than two hundred feet high today, has less than half the height of the First (Great) or Second Pyramids. The pyramids were built almost entirely of limestone, which came from quarries in the Mokattam hills just back of Cairo, or from Tura, a little to the south. The outer casings were of dressed limestone triangular in section, thus fitting into the "steps" as they appear today, and forming a perfectly smooth surface. Much of this casing is still in position at the top of the Second Pyramid. That more does not remain is due in large part to the fact that the pyramids were used as a sort of quarry for the buildings of medieval Cairo. In the Third Pyramid the lower rows of the casing were of pink granite, which was brought down the Nile five hundred miles from the quarries at Assuan. This was easily accomplished at the time of high Nile, when the great granite blocks were loaded on rafts and floated down the river and across the inundated fields almost to the base of the pyramid itself. Beside the pyramid stand three smaller ones.

The Third Pyramid lies very close to the caravan route between Cairo and Fayoum, a fertile area lying among the Libyan hills a few miles west of the Nile valley. It is watered by a stream which diverges from the Nile and flows into the Fayoum basin through a narrow opening in the hills.

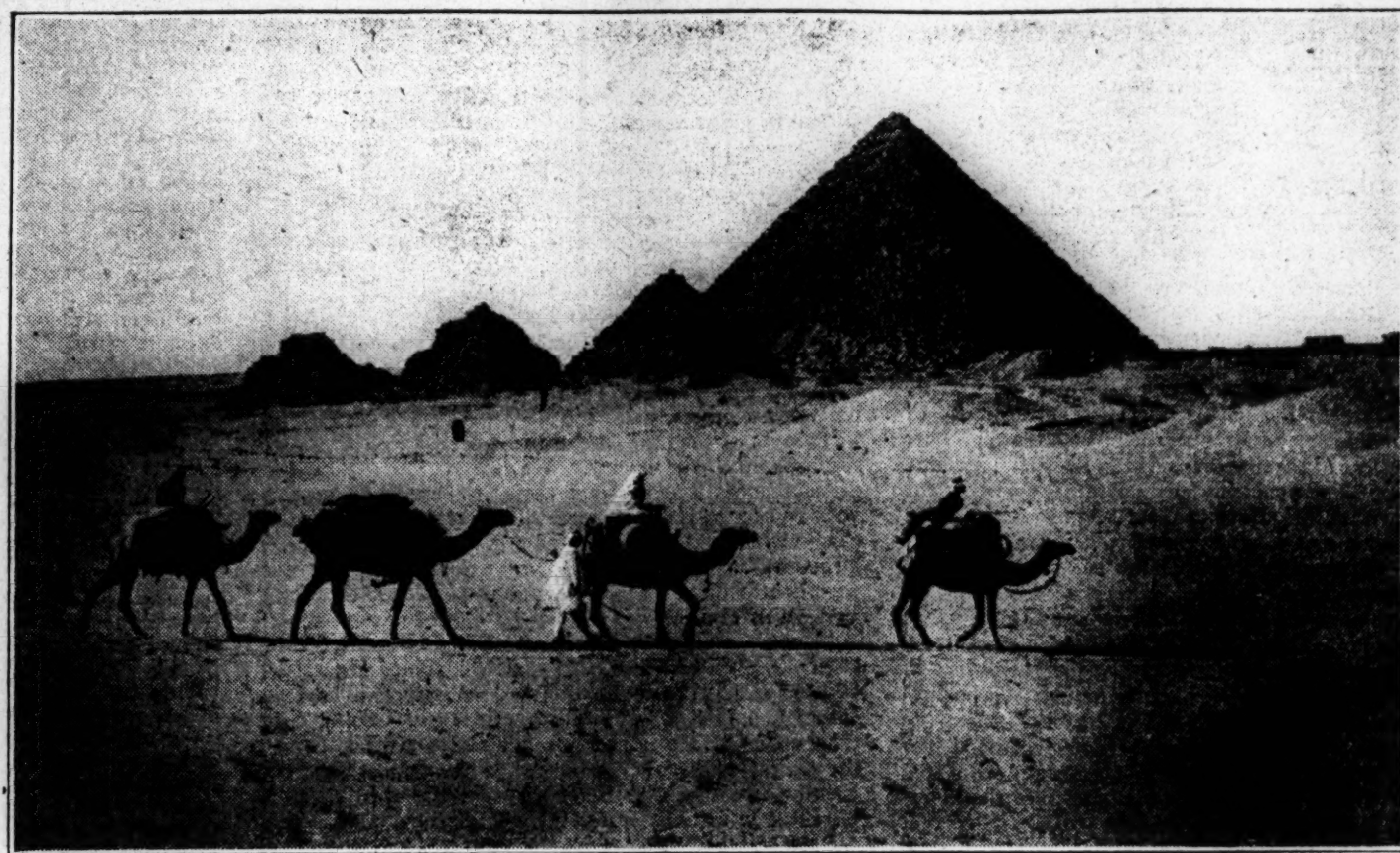
The members of this little caravan—camels as well as men—doubtless welcome the sight of green fields which they now see for the first time since leaving the Fayoum two days before, and are glad to know that ere sunset they will be at their journey's end.

As the sun sinks toward the west the pyramids turn to gold in the yellowing light and cast their shadows from off the desert plateau far over the cultivation.

Vallima Pictured

The photographs of Vallima show a large and rather gaunt, barnlike house, disappointingly lacking in picturesque. But the photographs, omitting nearly everything save the house, and often taken before the second half was added, convey a very false impression. Not only was it far more attractive than it looks, but it should be visualized in relation to its site, which was superb.

In front, sparkling above the leafy treetops, was the vast horizon of the sea; behind was the primeval forest; on one side, rising almost as sheerly as a wall, and densely wooded to its peak, was Mount Vaes; on the other



A Fayoum Caravan Passing the Third Pyramid

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1924

EDITORIALS

MANY of the calculations made by political prognosticators in the United States have been upset by recent happenings more or less unrelated to politics. The result is that new bearings are being taken in an effort to meet unlooked-for emergencies. Impartially analyzed, the facts seem to indicate a tendency, more apparent now than perhaps ever before in the history of the country, to disregard established partisan lines. There is lacking that adhesion, even in the organization of the party in power, which has usually solidified the ranks of both the major parties on the eve of a presidential election. Insurgency is rife, despite what has been regarded as an almost unanimous popular approval of the course of President Coolidge since his accession, and the general belief that his nomination would be virtually uncontested.

The Political Breezes of 1924

Indeed the opposition to the nomination of Mr. Coolidge probably will not manifest itself openly in the Republican convention when it meets in Chicago. It will take form, apparently, in an effort by the so-called progressive element in the party to name an independent candidate, thus precipitating a condition similar to that created in 1912, when the revolt of the Roosevelt faction resulted in the defeat of President Taft and the election of Woodrow Wilson. But what was denominated progressivism in 1912, is this year more properly designated as radicalism. The term seems much more fitting. The effort will not be so much to unite in this movement those who, though calling themselves Republicans, are not, but to rally under the banner of pink radicalism all those of whatever former affiliation, whether moderate Socialists, Farmer-Laborites, or what not, with as many disgruntled Democrats as will find in the doctrines of the extremists a promise of class or bloc domination.

At the moment, accepting all indications at their face value, Senator La Follette leads as the choice of the dissenters. He has qualified to represent almost any degree of radical thought, and at the same time has convinced his admirers that he possesses the ability and experience to lead. He has reached that stage of political independence where he will not accept compromise. It would not much matter to him, personally, who might be the candidate of either of the regular parties, unless it should happen to be himself. The remedies he would apply and the policies he would adopt are those which none but he could administer to his satisfaction. Even Senator Hiram Johnson, with whom he once seemed to hold much in common, appears to have failed to keep step with him in his advance to a more extreme position. At the moment his preference seems to be for the Johnsons of the Magnus type, rather than those of the older order.

In the Democratic camp the changing fortunes of Mr. McAdoo have upset, at least for the time being, many well-laid plans. It would be presumptuous to suggest a candidate for a party which seems unable to name one for itself. Not in many years has there been so little to indicate the probable choice of that organization. The old slogan, "When in doubt nominate Bryan," seems to have become antiquated and obsolete. Even the peerless leader himself modestly indicates his determination to espouse the cause of another. There remain Senator Underwood and Mr. John W. Davis, whose right thus far has not been challenged. But the mention of their names does not bring that thrill which spells popularity.

This lack of unanimity, the apparent absence of that spontaneity which once virtually indicated the course of political action long in advance of the meeting of the national conventions, emphasize the opportunity which awaits those who, no matter what their partisan affiliations, recognize the imperative need of a return to that real democracy which must forever remain the true basis of government. Recent exposures of political dishonesty in Washington have not won support for either political party. That organization or that candidate for high office which gains the support of the independent men and women of the United States must come with clean hands and the convincing evidences of honesty of purpose.

SHORTLY after their repatriation at the close of the World War, the British soldiers who had been kept prisoner by the Bulgarians near Plovdiv, also known by its classic name of Philippopolis, sent the Bulgarian commander of their camp, Colonel Nikoloff, a watch inscribed with their appreciation. A few months later, when Colonel Nikoloff, during the Stambulisky régime, was imprisoned on a trumped-up charge of peculation, the former prisoners set the entire machinery of the British Legation in Sofia in motion to obtain justice for their former keeper, and obtained it.

This keeper of a prison camp for British soldiers is a direct tribute to American influence, exerted overseas. The influence came to him two generations ago in the village of Batak, which was destroyed in 1876 by the Turks under revolting circumstances in the course of their effort to suppress the Bulgarian national consciousness. To the little orphan amid the ruins of chronicle Batak came an American lady, Mrs. Anna V. Mumford. She took the little waif, made him her foster son, and brought him up in the home school which she was conducting with her own means in Plovdiv.

With the outbreak of the World War, the commandant of that prison camp in Plovdiv conducted it on the lines which he had learned from his American foster mother. When a Russian-educated general undertook to treat the British prisoners in the Cossack way, the American-educated subordinate made so strong an issue of the matter that the Russianized general was overruled by higher command, and the thousands of British captives never forgot his courageous stand for humanity.

Thus, thousands of hearts in England were lightened and thousands of English lives in a Bulgarian prison camp were brightened, because an American woman, having left her hearth in America, had held out a helping hand to a little boy in sore distress amid the ruins of Batak. This is a small and isolated example of the common purpose of humanity which is being served in all parts of the world by American and English influence; for the repatriated English prisoners, in their vigorous action in obtaining justice for Colonel Nikoloff, did him just as real a service, and advanced the interests of humanity just as much as Mrs. Mumford had advanced them when she went amid the ruins of Batak. When shall that influence be exerted in an organized way in the vast field of international effort to restore the world to its equilibrium?

THE reported difficulties which have recently been brought to the front in connection with Afghanistan are a good example of the great change which has come over Asiatic politics in the last ten years. Before the war Afghanistan, which has a population of about 6,500,000, was a "hermit" kingdom, not unlike Tibet. Practically no Europeans were allowed to enter it. It was governed by an ameer on lines which had not changed from the date of its conversion to Muhammadanism centuries before. It was mainly preoccupied with saving itself from being crushed out between the enormous Russian Empire to the north and the vast British Indian Empire to the south. And because its rulers recognized that the Government of India wanted peace and not expansion, whereas they were not so confident of the intentions of the Russian Tsardom, it had long supported any arrangement whereby the Indian Government, in return for an annual subsidy, exercised some sort of supervision over its foreign relations, on the understanding that the ameer would repel any aggressive action by Russia from the north.

The war changed all this. The spectacle of Europe locked for four years in the most destructive struggle of history lowered immensely the prestige of the West in the East. The catchwords of liberty and self-determination, universal at the time, awakened a new desire for independence. The Russian revolution destroyed the traditional menace to Afghan independence from the north. After the disturbances which followed the assassination of Ameer Habibullah Khan in 1919, both internal and frontier, the Indian Government recognized the new situation in a treaty signed in 1921, whereby Afghanistan became a completely independent state, and the control of its foreign relations and the subsidy were alike dropped. After an unsuccessful attempt to produce a Soviet régime, the Bolshevik Government also recognized the ameer. Afghanistan, therefore, today has abandoned its hermit character, sends and receives diplomatic representatives, and has taken its position among the sovereign nations of the world.

The recent problems do not concern the status of Afghanistan, but the condition of the wild and hilly tribal zone which lies between that country and the northwest frontier province of India. This zone is inhabited by probably the most untamed, the most bellicose, and the most physically vigorous human stock now left on the earth. The life of these hill tribes centers around inter-tribal wars and interfamily feuds.

During the last two years, however, probably as a result of the excitement caused through the whole Muhammadan world by the Turkish war, and of the unrest artificially stimulated by emissaries of the Third or Bolshevik International, a long series of outrages has taken place, consisting mainly of the killing of British political officers and their wives, by gangs who have descended from the hills for the purpose and then retired again to inaccessible spots. Throughout it has proved extremely difficult to secure the punishment of the perpetrators of these crimes, partly because of the reluctance of the tribes to hand their own tribesmen to justice or to administer it themselves, and partly because the miscreants usually fly to some other tribal valley where they are protected by sympathizers. The recent friction with Afghanistan has arisen from the fact that the Government of India alleges that the assassins are being harbored in Afghanistan, and complains that the ameer will not fulfill the ordinary requirements of international dealing and assist in ending the outrages by helping to capture the perpetrators. The exact facts are not yet disclosed, but apparently the Indian Government has stopped a consignment of arms from entering Afghanistan as a method of pressure on the ameer to pay attention to its protests. The rumor that war was impending seems to have emanated solely from Bolshevik sources. Doubtless some means will be found for stopping the outrages and restoring normal relations between India and Afghanistan.

A CERTAIN American, so the story goes, won the esteem of the governments of France, Germany, and Russia. The French, to reward him for his services, gave him the equivalent of a large sum of dollars in francs, which were so numerous in their depreciated state that it took a suitcase to carry them. The Germans on their part, not to be outdone, gave him a bill-of-lading for a freight car filled with a like value of marks. As for the Russians, they offered their benefactor a small printing press and told him to go ahead—he had helped them—let him print for himself all the rubles he wanted.

The foregoing fable expresses forcibly the straits to which certain transatlantic powers are reduced. Some Americans, however, who find amusement in the situation abroad, are apt to assume a freedom from financial absurdities in their native land which is, in fact, unjustified. What, for example, is asked, is the logic of a nation's underselling its own taxes; of setting up a drastic

tax on incomes, on one hand, and providing, on the other hand, an agreeable avenue of escape for those who wish to buy immunity?

Just such a policy as this is charged against the United States today. Economists assert that in the working out of the American income tax law, although a maximum tax of 58 per cent is provided on paper, anyone who actually wants to may buy immunity by investing his income in the \$12,309,000,000 of wholly nontaxable securities now afloat in the country. One has the privilege of making the choice: to invest money direct in industry and pay taxes, or to invest the same amount of money in state and local exempt securities and see someone else pay the taxes. Faced with a 58 per cent maximum income tax, what man of great wealth would hesitate in his decision? The higher American surtaxes are indeed traps which the tax-exemption privilege has long since sprung.

Now there is a bill for a constitutional amendment before the House of Representatives which is directed against the further issuance of such tax-exempt bonds. If it is passed, as it deserves to be, it will enable the federal Government to protect its own taxes and remove the disagreeable truth from the present charge that if the Germans have their mark, and the Russians have their ruble, the Americans still have their tax-exempt bond.

THE temptation always is to regard lightly or carelessly those responsibilities which are not to be assumed immediately. The youth of today, although perhaps impatient because of the manner in which the affairs of the world are being conducted by those attempting to shape them, takes too little thought of the time when this responsibility will be his. He perhaps hopes that by some as yet undiscovered process he may suddenly achieve or attain that superhuman efficiency which will mark him as a great political or social alchemist, able to apply his secret formula in the adjustment of affairs which have long perplexed those not so wise as himself.

Quite remarkably, it may be said, this hopeful view is shared even by those of a somewhat older generation who have had some helpful and constructive part in carrying on the world's work. President Coolidge, in the course of an impromptu address delivered before the Ohio Society of Washington a few nights ago, declared that "whatever the perplexities of the day may be, there is coming on, in the youth of your state and my state, and of the Nation, character and ability to meet them and to solve them all for the welfare of humanity." That is a brave and a hopeful forecast, surely. But it lays a tremendous responsibility upon those who are now standing upon the threshold of their activity, un mindful of the task before them. To them it appears, no doubt, that the time when they will be called upon to assume this responsibility is remote. But it is not. The few short years pass quickly, and as they pass the burden is gradually shifted from the shoulders of the veterans to those of the recruits, and the marching column moves on.

It should be observed that the President, in appraising the qualifications of those who soon will comprise this new leadership, reckoned upon two essential qualifications. He counted upon ability as one prime requisite, but before this he placed character. Without character the mere ability to do counts but little. It may be said of those who occupy positions of leadership today that many know how the great problems of humanity should be solved, but lack the conviction and courage which character alone can fortify and make constructive and effective. Reasonable theories have made the way of peace and progress plain. Without protest we all quite generally accept as fundamental the old-fashioned brotherhood-of-man idea, just as we profess to subscribe to the unselfish precept laid down in the Golden Rule. But too many of us lack the character to back our convictions with courageous performance. We have the ability to do, but possess neither the will nor the moral courage to enforce our convictions.

Civilization has emerged a considerable distance from the abyss which it faced during and after the Great War. But its status has not been established more than theoretically in the minds of men. The same subtle influences, the same negative qualities which made that war possible, will assert themselves again and again until the end of time unless there is established in the characters, in the inner consciousness of mankind, the willingness to sacrifice every selfish desire upon the altar of peace. No ability to accomplish the thing desired will avail if there remains absent the first great attribute which the President named.

Editorial Notes

JUST now, when the name of the winner of the Bok Peace Plan is being heralded around the world, it is opportune to mention another peace plan which has much to commend it in many respects. Henry Ford is reputed to be its author, and four words are sufficient to tell its story. Said the motor magnate recently, when asked why he did not enter the contest: "I meant to, but over-looked it. My plan is very simple, and would, if put into effect, absolutely insure international peace. It is in brief this: 'Make everybody speak English.' At any rate, the burden of proof that it would not work is on those who would deny its efficacy."

ADAPTING a paragraph recently published in the Mexican Trade News, the following question is propounded: "What is it which is the beginning of existence and the end of trouble; the center of honesty and continually in heaven; the commencement of ease and to be found in every democracy and republic; the very heart of freedom and without exception in independent circumstances, and yet forever in debt, always out of cash, and in bondage perpetually? Answer, the letter 'e.'"

Notes of a Tropical Trip

II

WE MERE civilians sitting comfortably under the wide-spreading awnings of the Manchuria, as she ascended Gatun Locks, never suspected that we were in the midst of a horrendous war. Not until the bulletin of wireless news appeared the next day did we learn that the airplanes roaring overhead and dropping an occasional flower were in fact bombing the U. S. S. California, as she slowly descended the parallel lock. For it was then revealed to us that the procession of destroyers, cruisers, and battleships that filled the canal and oppressed the locks, to the despair of merchant captains eager to pass the Isthmus, made up, in fact, the Blue Fleet, striving to win through to the Caribbean, against the long-distance fire of the Black Fleet in the offing beyond Colon, and the determined assaults of the aerial navy, from which pink-faced boys waved friendly hands to their foes beneath.

In actual war the great ship which we had so extraordinarily a chance to study as, a scant 100 feet away, she sank slowly in the lock, would have presented no such stirring spectacle as today. For in such case she would have displayed but a bare expanse of steel decks and turrets, with all the ship's company stowed away, out of sight. But today, viewed bows-on, she was a pyramid of white-clad, fresh-faced young American manhood. From deck to the fighting tops, wherever there was room for a man to stand, the jacksies were crowded—clad in immaculate white, clean-shaven, smiling, obviously proud of their ship and themselves. The spectacle was one to make the pulses beat faster, even though one hoped that all that complicated structure of steel, and all those disciplined young minds and bodies, might never be put to the use for which the one was designed and the others gathered together.

Ordinarily it takes about eight hours to pass through the canal. Today it has taken us fifteen. The normal traffic through the great cut averages sixteen ships a day. As a result of the naval maneuvers more than sixty craft—according to one who professed to keep tally—have passed us on the way to the Caribbean outlet. How many merchant ships are in our line we do not know. Immediately ahead of us is a Japanese freighter, proceeding with a deliberation which makes our captain eager to edge by. But the Japanese stands sullenly on his rights, clings to the center of the channel, and blocks the way clear to Balboa. "We ought to have some California law on the canal," says one grumbler, restive at the snail's pace to which the obstructionist condemns us. As a result we get into Balboa—the United States port for Panama City—at 1 a. m., instead of by daylight. But the long night trip through the southern end of the canal was a revelation to those who had thought of it merely as a lonely waterway through the jungle. Instead, it sparkled electrically at points, like Times Square at theater time. I mention the fact with hesitation, lest manufacturers of chewing gum and soft drinks be moved to add to the lights of Miraflores or Pedro Miguel the scintillating announcements of their wares.

The first locks to pass as one goes toward the Pacific are the great series at Gatun—three steps upward to Gatun Lake, formed by damming the Chagres River. Just eleven years ago I watched the construction of the great hill they call a dam, and the long troughs of steel-reinforced concrete which constitute the locks. Hundreds of Barbadian blacks were doing the work then, under the direction of American engineers, and I recall one of the most striking etchings from the needle of Joseph Pennell, showing a group of these at quitting time, clinging like bees to a great steel hook at the end of a cable and being hoisted out of the cavernous lock. Then there was the constant clatter of dredges, the distant boom of blasts in the Culebra Cut, the incessant rumble of trains bringing the spoil from the cut wherewith to build up the dam. There was no trickle of water then, where, today, a battleship, drawing forty feet, floats securely. Black faces now peer out of the windows of the electric mules that draw the ships through the locks, and a few black hands pull on the hawser and do longshoreman's duty. But in the main the visitors at the dock suggest a garden party. Officers in white, girls in multicolored fabrics, are down to see the ships go by.

At one side of the lock is a well-appointed golf course, with a broad fairway and smooth greens, so near the ship that one enthusiast insists he could "hole out in one" from the bridge. Later in the evening, when we come to Pedro Miguel Locks—a brilliant cluster of lights in the early tropical night—the throng of residents of Uncle Sam's Canal Zone makes as gay a social picture as one might hope to see on a Lenox lawn, or at a North Shore golf club. Between the army, navy, and marine forces stationed on the Zone, and the very considerable number of engineers and civil employees engaged in the upkeep of the canal, an American community, numbering well up in the thousands, is gathered in the string of villages between Christobal on the Caribbean, and Balboa on the Pacific. An auto ride of little more than two hours covers the whole distance, so that a coherent active social life is always maintained.

The famous cut—officially named Gaillard in honor of the engineer who gave his life to its construction, but still known chiefly as Culebra Cut—shows at many points the instability of the soil through which it is dug. Evidences of new slides are on every hand, and one is interested to notice how far back from the actual banks of the canal the hills have been cut away to lessen the pressure and attain what General Goethals called "the angle of stability." Old Mother Earth has curious ways of resenting interference with her established conditions. An engineer told me one day that, while standing on the bed of the cut, directing some work, he noticed that some small bit of machinery, which had been on a level with his feet, had apparently sunk some distance below him. On investigation it appeared that the part of the canal bed on which he was standing was slowly rising. "It was forced up by the pressure of the high hills on either bank," he explained, "just as, if you pressed your hand on the surface of a pan of dough, it would rise all around it." Today one can see, in the way in which the hills have been cut down for a distance of half a mile back from the canal, the method adopted to lessen this pressure.

One morning in 1913 I stood on the crest of the hill at Culebra, looking down into the cut. I could see nothing but a dense mass of fog, which had come rolling in from the sea and had filled the cut to a height of perhaps 150 feet. From beneath this came an indescribable clamor of shouting men, rumbling trains, clanking machinery and, now and again, the dull roar of a dynamite blast. Where I stood was bright tropical sunlight. Forty feet below was the surface of the sea of mist, under cover of which all this human activity was being prosecuted. I was like a spectator waiting for a curtain to rise then, and today, as I made my way along the narrow cut, crowded with the war vessels of the Nation, I felt as though I were witnessing the culmination of a drama in which Theodore Roosevelt and Col. George A. Goethals played the star parts.

W. J. A.